The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1897. NO. 16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....	.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	.....	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham .	.....	7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg ...	.....	8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10 14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....	12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30
New York	2.43	2.33	*5,53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6.00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7 30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3.	NORTH. Mixed. No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6	SOUTH. Mixed. No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 90	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

*Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

WARS GROWING SHORTER.

Modern Appliances Have Made the Change.

With the exception of the Franco-Prussian war, the greatest war which Europe has seen since the days of Napoleon was the Crimean war, which took place more than forty years ago and lasted about two years. The campaigns of Napoleon, of course, while they were considered short as compared with some previous wars in Europe, were certainly long as compared with the wars of the past few decades. A distinct movement in the direction of the shorter duration of wars is to be noticed in the past few centuries.

The campaign in the Spanish Netherlands lasted 42 years. Then followed the Thirty Years' war in Europe, ending in the peace of Westphalia. Civil war in England lasted from 1642 to 1660, although hostilities were not in progress all that time. The wars of the Spanish succession, of the Austrian succession, the Swedish-Russian war and the Seven Years' war followed, averaging about ten years apiece. The Napoleonic campaigns covered nearly fifteen years. The Crimean war lasted from 1824 to 1856. In the war of the Rebellion in this country the world saw the latest war which extended over four years of time.

Since 1865, with the general introduction of the telegraph, the electric cable and the modern system of railways, war has become a matter of a few months at most. In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in seven weeks. Prussia defeated France in about two months. The war between Russia and Turkey began in April, 1877, and was practically finished by the close of that year. The war between China and Japan began about midsummer, 1894, and ended in March, 1895. The present war between Turkey and Greece seems to be practically ended in about four weeks from the outbreak of formal hostilities. It seems to be shown by experience that the important nations in these days of telegraph and railway cannot conduct wars for any length of time unless the contending countries are separated by the ocean or some other natural barrier.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Lincoln and Sherman.

Chicago Times-Herald.

Secretary Sherman says he will never forget his first meeting with a President. It was shortly after Lincoln's inauguration and he attended a public reception, fell into line, and waited for an hour or two for a chance to shake hands with the great emancipator. "During this time," says Mr. Sherman, "I was wondering what I should say and what Lincoln would do when we met. At last it came my turn to be presented. Lincoln looked at me a moment, extended his hand, and said: "You're a pretty tall fellow, aren't you? Stand up here with me, back to back, and let's see which is the taller."

"In another moment I was standing back to back with the greatest man of his age. Naturally I was quite abashed by this unexpected evidence of democracy.

"'You're from the West, aren't you?' inquired Lincoln.

"'My home is in Ohio,' I replied.

"'I thought so,' he said, 'that's the kind of men they raise out there.'"

—You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

To Perpetuate the Circus.

New York Times.

Moved by the increasing difficulty, which is the same as saying the increasing expense, of securing wild animals for exhibition purposes from the natural habitats, there is a scheme on foot in California for establishing a big preserve in which the rearing of all sorts of wild and savage creatures can be conducted on a scale large enough to meet the demand for them. It is proposed to acquire in the southern part of the State a tract of land several square miles in extent and comprising timber, swamp and rock sections, and to turn the whole into a miniature reproduction of the semi-tropical jungle. Around the whole tract will be erected a strong brick wall, firmly set on deep stone foundations, rising to a height of two feet above the ground, and surmounted by an iron fence 10 or 12 feet high, making escape from the inclosure impossible. Into it will be introduced lions, tigers, hyenas, panthers, leopards and all the untamed terrors of the wilderness.

There will also be an elephant inclosure, made by driving logs into the ground with a pile driver, braced with cross pieces and slanting uprights from the outside, so that it will be impossible for even a vicious elephant to batter down the inclosure, which will separate the pacyderms from the rest of the animals. Into the portion of the park occupied by the carniverous, different wild goats, antelope and other herbivorous animals upon which meat-eating animals feed, will be introduced as food. These animals will be given protection enough, so it will be impossible to exterminate them, and at the same time it will be so arranged that carnivorous animals will be unable to prey upon them. One of the interesting features of this wild animal farm will be the part of raising monkeys and birds. It is planned to have this cover forty acres of orchard, nut trees, and forest. This entire grove will be surrounded to a height of 100 feet or more with a wire netting, and covered entirely with a roof of the same material. It will be amply protected by a lower wall, which will prevent lions, tigers, etc., from gaining an entrance to it. In this enclosure will also be propagated the giraffe, zebra, gnu, and other animals, which the European colonization countries now threaten with extinction.

A Baby by Mail.

Boston Herald.

A 3-year-old child has been sent by post to its destination in Birmingham, England. The father, who was a working man, had no time to take the youngster home, so he walked into the nearest postoffice and tendered the child as an express parcel. The authorities, under the rule reaulating the delivery of live animals, accepted the "parcel," and delivered it like any other at a charge of 18 cents! Report doesn't say if the kid was stamped or put in a box, but it is sufficient to know that the British postoffice performed its duty with safety and dispatch.

—"Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Frederickstown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Mosquitoes are presenting their bills.

Cretan Christians!

In the hospital of Candia, where a number of the wounded refugees are under treatment, I saw for myself how these Christians behave to helpless women and children when they get the upper hand. One beautiful girl of 20 was there with three hideous knife wounds, two in her head and one in her side; another woman had her ears cut off, and a little boy of 5 had been so shamefully mutilated that he died. When I afterward accused the insurgents of these atrocities, they replied that it was the Mohammedans who had wounded their own wives and children in order to make the powers believe that this was the work of the insurgents! One wonders if they seriously expected this tale to be believed. Many of the accounts given me by the weeping women, some of them the sole survivors of an entire family, were heartrending.

The president of the penal court at Candia informed me that he had himself lost twenty-four relatives in the massacres of Sitia and Daphne. Thanks to the exertions of one or two officers, the lives of the gallant defenders of Malaxa were spared, but the prisoners had to be continually guarded by Italians and Greeks to keep the Cretans from shooting them down in cold blood. My bestowal of a few cigarettes and oranges on some Turkish prisoners at Kontopoulo was employed by the Christians as one of their pretexts for openly insulting me and detaining me as a prisoner. They afterward fired two bullets at my head on the absurd ground that I was attempting to escape because the Greek soldier who guarded me insisted that I should accompany him about fifty yards from the village as a measure of precaution against the shells which were falling about us. In short, the less said about Christianity as a political factor in the Cretan question the better.—*Nineteenth Century.*

How to Prolong Life.

"Intemperance anticipates age." So said the late Benjamin Ward Richardson. The more the social causes of mental and physical organic disease are investigated, the more closely the origin of degenerative organic changes leading to premature degeneration and decay are questioned, the more closely does it come out that intemperance, often not suspected by the person himself who is implicated in it, so subtle is its influence, if at the root of the evil. When old age has really commenced its march toward final decay is best delayed by attention to those rules of conservatism by which life is sustained with the least friction and the least waste. The prime rules for this purpose are: To subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season; to take food in moderate quantities four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed; to clothe warmly, but lightly, so that the body may in all seasons maintain its equal temperature; to keep the body in fair exercise and the mind active and cheerful; to maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age were not present; to take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours; to spend nine hours in bed at the least, and to take care in cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at 60 degrees F.; to avoid passion, excitement and luxury.—*New York Ledger.*

UNNECESSARY HEROISM.

A Connecticut Man's Experience with a Substitute Bathtub.

From the Ansonia Sentinel.

One of those ridiculous situations which at the time bring the coldest sweat out on a man's brow, and ever after remain with him as a constant source of mirth, occurred to a Shelton merchant a few days ago. He thought he would take a bath and as his flat is minus one of the chief requisites for the job—a bath tub—he extemporized one out of a small wash tub and enjoyed a cooling ablution.

He had just concluded and stepped from the tub for the towel, when suddenly the top hoop of the tub burst with a sharp report, and the man saw to his horror that the whole contents of the tub would soon be flooding the floor. At the same moment he thought of the store beneath and the amount of damage the water would do as it ran down through the ceiling. He is a man of quick thought, and in a moment he did the only thing possible, threw himself down beside the tub and, clasping his arms around it, held the already fast swelling staves together. He was successful in keeping the water in—but what a situation. He dared not yell, for he was hardly in a condition to receive callers, especially as he knew that all in the block at the time were of the gentler sex, and he realized at once that the only thing left for him was to stay in that position until the return of his wife, who was out on a shopping expedition.

Like the boy who saved Holland, he manfully remained in his most uncomfortable position until relief in the shape of his wife appeared. Then to cap the climax, when he asked her to get a rope or any old thing to tie about the tub, she, after a long fit of uncontrollable laughter, asked him why he didn't carry tub and contents out to the sink room and pour out the water. With a look that froze the smile on her face he did as she said, and without a word donned his clothing and wandered out into the cold, unfeeling world, a crushed and humiliated man.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhœa.

4. Because it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Half Rates to Toronto via Pennsylvania Railroad on Account of Epworth League Convention.

For the Epworth League International Convention, to be held at Toronto, Canada, July 15 to 18, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its line to Toronto and return at rate of single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and good going July 14 and 15; good to return, leaving Toronto not earlier than July 19 nor later than July 24, 1897, and will be good only for continuous passage from Toronto on date stamped.

For further information apply to ticket agents. 7-7-2t.

Suit Over a Cherry Tree.

Four years ago two neighbors in Luebeck began a suit for the possession of a little cherry tree, value fifty pfennigs, or about twelve cents. They kept at it until now. Court costs and lawyers' fees have swallowed up about 5000 marks, ruining one of the parties. the very one who has now been accorded the cherry tree.

IN SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS.

Special Rates From All Points on Southern Railway to Convention of International Christian Workers, Black Mountain, N. C., July 18th to August 5th.

For the Christian Work and Bible Study Assembly of the International Christian Workers' Association, held on the grounds of the Mountain Retreat at Black Mountain, N. C., July 20th to 28th inclusive, the Southern Railway has granted one fare. Going tickets may be purchased July 18, 19 and 20, with final time limit August 5. This assembly is under the direction of the International Christian Workers' Association, Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, Jr., Rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Providence, R.I., President, and Rev. John C. Collins, New Haven, Conn., Secretary. The altitude of the assembly grounds at Black Mountain varies from 2700 feet to 5700 feet. The association offers the use of its grounds for a nominal sum to any who desire to pitch their tents and make a camp during the time of the assembly. It is only 8 miles from Mt. Mitchell, the highest mountain this side of the Rockies. Full particulars can be obtained from any ticket agent on the Southern Railway, or General Eastern Office, 271 Broadway, New York City.

Real Rest and Comfort.

There is a powder to be shaken into the shoes called Allen's Foot-Ease, invented by Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., which druggists and shoe dealers say is the best thing they have ever sold to cure sore and tender or aching feet. Some dealers claim that it makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It certainly will cure corns and bunions and relieve instantly sweating, hot or smarting feet. It costs only a quarter, and the inventor will send a sample free to any address.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Conductor E. D. Loomis, Detroit, Mich., says: "The effect of Hall's Catarrh Cure is wonderful." Write him about it. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

The face of humanity displays fewer pimples than formerly. Reason—Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

SCROFULA CURED

Hood's Sarsaparilla Just Was Needed.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula troubles and it has given me relief. I find it drives away that tired feeling and it is just what is needed when the system is run down. I gladly recommend Hood's." CHARLES A. BAKER, Little Utica, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

Laugh at the Sun Drink HIRES Rootbeer
Keep Cool-Drink HIRES Rootbeer
Keep Well-Drink HIRES Rootbeer.
Quenches your thirst HIRES Rootbeer.

ROOFING Use our Metal Shingles, Fire-Proof, Durable. Catalogue Free MONTROSS & CO., Camden, N.J.

U. S. PATENT LAWS.
SENT FREE TO INVENTORS.
BEVANS & GILLIS, Washington, D. C.

A Four-Dollar Gold Piece.

A curiosity in the shape of a $4 gold piece was offered at the sub-treasury in Cincinnati. This is probably the first time in the history of the office that a coin of that denomination was ever beheld by the attaches. The coin came from the Fifth National Bank, to which one of the depositors had taken it to find out how much it was worth. The tellers at the bank were unable to decide the question, and the coin was sent to Uncle Sam's employes in the Federal Building, but no one there would accept it for the Treasury for its face value.

Coin Teller Robert Brasher, who is a numismatist of considerable repute, as well as Teller White, who is considered one of the most expert counterfeit detectors in the country, and Cashier Stout, said that they had never heard of the Government coining a piece of money of that denomination, and that they would not accept it even at its face value. The tables giving the coinage of money from the earliest date to the present time were looked up, but there was no record of the Government ever having coined a $4 gold piece. The coin that was presented was placed on the scales and was found to weigh 108 2-10 grains, making it worth about twenty cents more than its face value.

The description of the coin is as follows: It is almost the size of a $5 gold piece. On the face around the outer edge are the words: "United States of America." Just underneath this, in small type, are the words: "E Pluribus Unum." In the center is a star bearing the following: "One stella, 400 cents." Underneath the star, in small letters, are the words: "Deo est Gloria." On the obverse side, in the centre, is a head of the Goddess of Liberty. Above this on the outer edge are thirteen small stars. Between the stars are the following letters and figures: 6, G, 3, S, 7, C, 7, G, R, A, M, S. Underneath the head is the date—1879.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

How a Maimed Canary Bird Sleeps.

With one leg hanging broken and helpless from its body and the other grasping firmly the swing of its cage a remarkable canary owned by Mrs. Joseph Printer, of Penn avenue and Thirty-fourth street, continues to swing while it sleeps. High up in its cage it lands on its perch at dusk, and slumbers while it rocks until daylight. It reaches the swing by a studied leap from the bottom of the cage. Confinement has long since removed the energy from its wings.

A clumsy grocer's assistant, led out of curiosity to gape at the bird, jostled its cage from the hook, broke the bird's leg, almost sent its owner, who prized it beyond a money value, into hysterics, and aroused the indignation of a Sixteenth Ward neighborhood. A physician kindly mended the fracture. He put it into splints, and his order to bring about a cure recommended that all the perches in the cage be removed, so that the canary would be unable to reach the swing until the broken limb took hold again.

The canary fooled the physician, however, and for over a week it has been sleeping on the swing and swinging all the time, while nursing a fractured limb.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Strange Clew to a Murder.

A rich Russian banker had been discovered murdered in his house in St. Petersburg, says a writer in the Green Bag. There was no clew, but in the room there was found a cigar mouth-piece containing part of a cigar of such an expensive kind that it was supposed the banker himself had been smoking it just before the crime had been committed.

On close examination the mouthpiece was found to be worn away by the teeth of its owner, but the dead man's teeth did not fit the indentation. The servants were one by one examined, and it was then found that the hollows of the mouthpiece compared exactly to the formation of the front teeth of the cook, to whom no suspicion had been attached. He afterward confessed to the murder.

How Old are You?

You need not answer the question, madam, for in your case age is not counted by years. It will always be true that "a woman is as old as she looks." Nothing sets the seal of age so deeply upon woman's beauty as gray hair. It is natural, therefore, that every woman is anxious to preserve her hair in all its original abundance and beauty; or, that being denied the crowning gift of beautiful hair, she longs to possess it. Nothing is easier than to attain to this gift or to preserve it, if already possessed. Ayer's Hair Vigor restores gray or faded hair to its original color. It does this by simply aiding nature, by supplying the nutrition necessary to health and growth. There is no better preparation for the hair than

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Eloquent Exposition of the Way Saul Won a Flock and Lost a Kingdom—Impressive Lessons Drawn From an Old Bible Story—The Utter Futility of Fraud.

TEXT: "And Samuel said, What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?"—I Samuel xv., 14.

The Amalekites thought they had conquered God and that he would not carry into execution his threats against them. They had murdered the Israelites in battle and out of battle and left no outrage untried. For four hundred years this had been going on, and they say, "God either dare not punish us or he has forgotten to do so." Let us see. Samuel, God's prophet, tells Saul to go down and slay all the Amalekites, not leaving one of them alive; also to destroy all the beasts in their possession—ox, sheep, camel and ass. Hark, I hear the tread of 210,000 men, with monstrous Saul at their head, ablaze with armor, his shield dangling at his side, holding in his hand a spear, at the waving of which the great host marched or halted. I see smoke curling against the sky. Now there is a thick cloud of it, and now I see the whole city rising in a chariot of smoke behind steeds of fire. It is Saul that set the city ablaze. The Amalekites and Israelites meet; the trumpets of battle blow peal on peal, and there is a death hush. Then there is a signal waved, swords cut and hack, javelins ring on shields, arms fall from trunks and heads roll into the dust. Gash after gash, the frenzied yell, the gurgling of throttled throats, the cry of pain, the laugh of revenge, the curse hissed between clinched teeth—an army's death groan. Stacks of dead on all sides, with eyes unshut and mouths yet grinning vengeance. Huzza for the Israelites! Two hundred and ten thousand men wave their plumes and clap their shields, for the Lord God hath given them the victory.

Yet that victorious army of Israel is conquered by sheep and oxen. God, through the prophet Samuel, told Saul to slay all the Amalekites and to slay all the beasts in their possession, but Saul, thinking he knows more than God, saves Agag, the Amalekitish king, and five drove of sheep and a herd of oxen that he cannot bear to kill. Saul drives the sheep and oxen down toward home. He has no idea that Samuel, the prophet, will find out that he has saved these sheep and oxen for himself. Samuel comes and asks Saul the news from the battle. Saul puts on a solemn face, for there is no one who can look more solemn than your genuine hypocrite, and he says, "I have fulfilled the command of the Lord." Samuel listens, and he hears the drove of sheep a little way off. Saul had no idea that the prophet's ear would be so acute. Samuel says to Saul, "If you have done as God told you and slain all the Amalekites and all the beast in their possession, what meaneth the bleating of the sheep in mine ears and the lowing of the oxen that I hear?" Ah, one would have thought that blushes would have consumed the cheek of Saul. No, no! He says the army—not himself, of course, but the army—had saved the sheep and oxen for sacrifice, and then they thought it would be too bad anyhow to kill Agag, the Amalekitish king. Samuel takes the sword, and he slashes Agag to pieces, and then he takes the skirt of his coat in true oriental style and rends it in twain, as much as to say, "You, Saul, just like that, shall be torn away from your empire and torn away from your throne." In other words, let all the nations of the earth hear the story that Saul, by disobeying God, won a flock of sheep, but lost a kingdom.

I learn from this subject that God will expose hypocrisy. Here Saul pretends he has fulfilled the divine commission by slaying all the beasts belonging to the Amalekites, and yet at the very moment he is telling the story and practicing the delusion the secret comes out, and the sheep bleat and the oxen bellow.

A hypocrite is one who pretends to be what he is not or to do what he does not. Saul was only a type of a class. The modern hypocrite looks awfully solemn, whines when he prays and during his public devotion shows a great deal of the white of his eyes. He never laughs, or, if he does laugh, he seems sorry for it afterward, as though he had committed some great indiscretion. The first time he gets a chance he prays twenty minutes in public, and when he exhorts he seems to imply that all the race are sinners, with one exception, his modesty forbidding the stating who that one is. There are a great many churches that have two or three ecclesiastical Uriah Heeps.

When the fox begins to pray, look out for your chickens. The more genuine religion a man has the more comfortable he will be, but you may know a religious impostor by the fact that he prides himself on being uncomfortable. A man of that kind is of immense damage to the church of Christ. A ship may outride a hundred storms, and yet a handful of worms in the planks may sink it to the bottom. The church of God is not so much in danger of the cyclones of trouble and persecution that come upon it as of the vermin of hypocrisy that infest it. Wolves are of no danger to the fold of God unless they look like sheep. Arnold was of more damage to the army than Cornwallis and his hosts. Oh, we cannot deceive God with a church certificate! He sees behind the curtain as well as before the curtain. He sees everything inside out. A man may through policy hide his real character, but God will after awhile tear open the whited sepulcher and expose the putrefaction. Sunday faces cannot save him. Long prayers cannot save him. Psalm singing and churchgoing cannot save him. God will expose him just as thoroughly as though He branded upon his forehead the word "Hypocrite." He may think he has been successful in the deception, but at the most unfortunate moment the sheep will bleat and the oxen will bellow.

One of the cruel bishops of olden time was going to excommunicate one of the martyrs, and he began in the usual form—"In the name of God, amen." "Stop," says the martyr. "Don't say 'in the name of God!'" Yet how many outrages are practiced under the garb of religion and sanctity. When in synods and conferences ministers of the gospel are about to say something unbrotherly and unkind about a member, they almost always begin by being tremendously pious, the venom of their assault corresponding to the heavenly flavor of the prelude. Standing there, you would think they were ready to go right up into glory and that nothing kept them down but the weight of their boots and overcoat, when suddenly the sheep bleat and the oxen bellow.

Oh, my dear friends, let us cultivate simplicity of Christian character! Jesus Christ said: "Unless you become as this little child you cannot enter the kingdom of God." We may play hypocrite successfully now, but the Lord God will after awhile expose your true character. You must know the incident mentioned in the history of Ottacas, who was asked to kneel in the presence of Randolphus I., and when before him he refused to do it, but after a while he agreed to come in private when there was nobody in the king's tent, and then he would kneel down before him and worship, but the servants of the king had arranged it so that by drawing a cord the tent would suddenly drop. Ottacas after a while came in, and supposing he was in entire privacy knelt before Randolphus. The servants pulled the cord, the tent dropped, and two armies surrounding looked down on Ottacas kneeling before Randolphus. If we were really kneeling to the world while we profess to be lowly subjects of Jesus Christ, the tent has already dropped and all the hosts of heaven are gazing upon our hypocrisy. God's universe is a very public place, and you cannot hide hypocrisy in it.

I learn further from this subject what God meant by extermination. Saul was told to slay all the Amalekites and the beasts in their possession. He saves Agag, the Amalekite king, and some of the sheep and oxen. God chastises him for it. God will not stay in the soul that is half His and half the devil's. There may be more sins in our souls than there were Amalekites. We must kill them. Woe unto us if we spare Agag. Here is a Christian. He says: "I will drive out all the Amalekites of sin from my heart. Here is jealousy—down goes that Amalekite. Here is backbiting—down goes that Amalekite," and what slaughter he makes among his sins, striking right and left! What is that out yonder, lifting up his head? It is Agag—it is worldliness. It is an old sin he cannot bear to strike down. It is a darling transgression he cannot afford to sacrifice. Oh, my brethren, I appeal for entire consecration. Some of the Presbyterians call it the "higher life." The Methodists, I believe, call it "perfection." I do not care what you call it, "without holiness no man shall see the Lord." I know men who are living with their soul in perpetual communion with Christ and day by day are walking within sight of heaven. How do I know? They tell me so. I believe them. They would not lie about it. Why cannot we all have this consecration? Why slay some of the sins in our soul and leave others to bleat and bellow for our exposure and condemnation? Christ will not stay in the same house with Agag. You must give up Agag or give up Christ. Jesus says: "All of that heart or none." Saul slew the poorest of the sheep and the meanest of the oxen and kept some of the finest and the fattest, and there are Christians who have slain the most unpopular of their transgressions and saved those which are most respectable. It will not do. Eternal war against all the Amalekites—no mercy for Agag!

I learn further from this subject that it is vain to try to defraud God. Here Saul thought he had cheated God out of those sheep and oxen, but he lost his crown, he lost his empire. You cannot cheat God out of a single cent. Here is a man who has made $10,000 in fraud. Before he dies every dollar of it will be gone, or it will give him violent unrest. Here is a Christian who has been largely prospered. He has not given to God the proportion that is due in charities and benevolences. God comes to the reckoning, and he takes it all away from you. How often it has been that Christian men have had a large estate and it is gone. The Lord God came into the counting room and said: "I have allowed you to have all this property for ten, fifteen or twenty years, and you have not done justice to my poor children. When the beggar called upon you, you hounded him off your steps; when my suffering children appealed to you for help, you had no mercy. I only asked for so much or so much, but you did not give it to me, and now I will take it all."

God asks of us one-seventh of our time in the way of Sabbath. Do you suppose we can get an hour of that time successfully away from its true object? No, no. God has demanded one-seventh of your time. If you take one hour of that time that is to be devoted to God's service and instead of keeping his Sabbath use it for the purpose of writing up your accounts or making worldly gains, God will get that hour from you in some unexpected way. God says to Jonah, "You go to Nineveh." He says: "No, I won't. I'll go to Tarshish." He starts for Tarshish. The sea raves, the winds blow and the ship rocks. Come, ye whales, and take this passenger for Tarshish! No man ever gets to Tarshish whom God tells to go to Nineveh. The sea would not carry him; it is God's sea. The winds would not waft him; they are God's winds. Let a man attempt to do that which God forbids him to do or to go into a place where God tells him not to go, the natural world as well as God is against him. The lightnings are ready to strike him, the fires to burn him, the sun to smite him, the waters to drown him, and the earth to swallow him. Those whose princely robes are woven out of heart-strings, those whose fine houses are built out of skulls, those whose springing fountains are the tears of oppressed nations, have they successfully cheated God?

The last day will demonstrate. It will be found out on that day that God vindicated not only his goodness and His mercy, but His power to take care of His own rights and the rights of His church and the rights of His oppressed children. Come, ye martyred dead, awake and come up from the dungeons where folded darkness hearsed you and the chains like cankers peeled loose the skin and wore off the flesh and rattled on the narrowless bones. Come, ye martyred dead, from the stakes where you were burned, where the arm uplifted for mercy fell into the ashes and the cry of pain was drowned in the snapping of the flame and the howling of the mob; from valleys of Piedmont and Smithfield market and London Tower and the highlands of Scotland. Gather in great procession and together clap your bony hands, and together stamp your moldy feet and let the chains that bound you to dungeons all clank at once and gather all the flames that burned you in one uplifted arm of fire and plead for a judgment. Gather all the tears ye ever wept into a lake and gather all the sighs ye ever breathed into a tempest until the heaven piercing chain clank and the tempest sigh and the thunder groan announce to earth and hell and heaven a judgment. Oh, on that day God will vindicate the cause of the troubled and the oppressed! It will be seen in that day that though we may have robbed our fellows, we never have successfully robbed God.

My Christian friends, as you go out into the world exhibit an open hearted Christian frankness. Do not be hypocritical in anything. You are never safe if you are. At the most inopportune moment the sheep will bleat and the oxen bellow. Drive out the last Amalekite of sin from your soul. Have no mercy on Agag. Down with your sins, down with your pride, down with your worldliness. I know you cannot achieve this work by your own arm, but almighty grace is sufficient—that which saved Joseph in the pit, that which delivered Daniel in the den, that which shielded Shadrach in the fire, that which cheered Paul in the shipwreck.

Kansas City packers broke all records during the first half of 1897. This is the record: Hogs killed, 1,585,000; cattle killed, 412,000; sheep killed, 479,000. These figures indicate an increased slaughter of 357,000 hogs, 43,000 cattle and 106.000 sheep over the first half of 1895.

CYCLING NOTES.

Germany threatens to exclude American bicycles.

The French Cycling Touring Club has now a membership of 50,000.

At Files, Mich., there is a Chinese bicyclist. He is Foo Lee, a laundryman.

Forty-four scorchers were fined $5 each in the Recorder's court in Detroit one morning recently.

Any bicycle rider arrested in New Jersey need not pay his fine. There is a flaw in the State law.

It is estimated that about twenty thousand cycles are produced every week in Great Britain alone.

Once toe clips have been used they are always used. Both men and women find them a great advantage in road riding.

A lady asks plaintively in an English advertisement if she has any chance of exchanging her set of Knight's Shakespeare for a bicycle.

Experts who know what it costs to build a high-grade bicycle are now free to express themselves. They agree that the actual cost of a so-called $100 wheel is $30.31.

The ram's horn handle bar and the colored sweater do not always denote the scorcher, but they can be depended upon to invariably attract the attention of policemen.

Colonel Albert A. Pope has admitted that the Columbia bicycle will next season be a chainless machine, and thus verifies the rumor which has been current in the trade for several months.

Bicycle makers, dealers and agents are complaining that the bicycle trade is begining to lag and they attribute it in no small degree to the lack of any radical change in the pattern of the wheel.

An English paper says that "sixty is an ordinary gear for a man; it is rather high for a woman." This is a view not likely to be indorsed in Chicago, where a wheel geared below sixty-eight is a rarity,

A resident of New Jersey proposes to avoid the annoyance and delay caused by broken spokes, by securing the ends of the spokes in removable slotted lugs, in the rim, so that a new one may be inserted in a moment.

Horace Shale persuaded his aunt, Miss Elizabeth Shale, fifty-one years old, to get on a bicycle at Williamsport, Penn. She succeeded in mounting it and in riding a short distance, but the effect resulted in her death.

McLean & Ockley, one of the largest bicycle firms in Canada, have decided to close out their business. Their reason is that the breaking up of the pool on high-grade United States wheels will prevent their firm from manufacturing at a profit. It is said that several other Canadian firms will also go out of business.

THE LABOR WORLD.

About 4,000,000 people in India are still on relief works.

Women load and unload vessels in some of the Japanese ports.

In the new gold region at Clondike, Alaska, wages have reached as high as $15 a day.

The Cleveland (Ohio) rolling mill has shut down, throwing 5000 men out of employment.

The wages of tin plate workers has been advanced 8¾ per cent. This advance applies to 20,000 hands.

About seventy-five per cent. of the coal miners in the Pittsburg district joined the strike for higher wages.

Pittsburg manufacturers have received an order from Melbourne, Australia, for $2,000,000 worth of steel pipe.

Senators in Washington say the increased coal duty in the Tariff bill will not result in higher wages for the miners.

The Grafton Quarry Company, of Alton, Ill., has reduced wages from $1.50 to $1.25 a day. The entire force went on strike.

In 1894 the sum of $1,500,000 was given by 418 English unions to members sick and disabled by accident. Superannuated members received $700,000.

The First Regiment Band of Denver gave a concert at Cripple Creek to empty seats. Colorado workingmen are boycotting everything that sounds of militarism. The musicians were all union men, at that

Owing to the protests of the Typographical Union the last Kansas Legislature put a premium on State printing for which no linotypes were used. Accordingly, all typesetting in the State printing office is now done by hand.

French musicians are becoming alarmed at the increasing number of foreigners (chiefly Belgians and Italians) who find places in the Parisian orchestras. A protective society has been established to counteract this dreadful evil.

Italy now boasts of 1,800,000 cotton spindles, the spinning mills are running night and day, and exports both of yarn and cloth are steadily increasing, the chief markets being the Levant, Tunis, the Balkan States and South America.

A strike has occurred in the yacht-building yards at Southampton, England, and a majority of the workmen there are idle. The dispute upon which it is based originated with certain joinery work, and, if prolonged, will seriously injure the industry, as the builders have a number of important orders, including Charles Day Rose's large cutter and work for Lord Dunraven.

A Potter County (Pennsylvania) man has offered Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, 5000 acres of land on certain conditions, the chief one being that the donor is willing to give $10,000, provided a similar sum is given by the union toward the development of the land. It is proposed to divide it into fifteen-acre lots for farmers. Mr. Connell called the attention of the union to the fact that it has 1500 members unemployed and superannuated, and he thinks it would be a good idea to settle them on farms.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

The golf craze has struck Paris.

Indians are burning fences and killing cattle in Wyoming.

Spain announces that the Philippine Islands have been completely pacified.

They are talking of running Rear Admiral Brown, retired, for Mayor of Indianapolis.

Twelve convicts in the Indiana State prison at Michigan City are dying with consumption.

The official estimate for the Indian wheat crop is thirty per cent. below the average for the past five years.

American shipbuilding during the fiscal year just ended was considerably less than it was in the year preceding.

Spain, among her desperate resorts to procure money for the war in Cuba, has established a monopoly for the sale and manufacture of gunpowder.

The British warship Wallaroo has hoisted the Union Jack on Russell, Bellona and Stuart Islands. Those islands belong to the Solomon group in the Pacific Ocean.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS

Two Mammoth Meetings Open the Convention in San Francisco.

THE ATTENDANCE ENORMOUS.

The Convocation Called to Order With "The Consecrated Cobbler's" Hammer —Welcomed by Californians—Because of Large Number of Delegates in Attendance Meetings Held in Two Places.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—The great Christian Endeavor Convention opened Thursday in Mechanics' Pavilion and Woodward's Pavilion. At Mechanics' an audience of 8000 gathered. Addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Phelan, Lieutenant-Governor Jeter and Rolla V. Watt, Chairman of the Local Reception Committee.

"Father" Clark, the founder of the movement, delivered the main address, in which he outlined the work of the year and the growth of the Endeavor movement. During the past year, he said, he had traveled 40,000 miles among more than a score of countries in behalf of Christian Endeavor.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORER OFFICERS.

After his address he formally opened the convention by striking the railing in front with a shoemaker's hammer which was used by William Carey, styled by Sidney Smith "the consecrated cobbler." Then he called upon the audience to repeat at successive strokes of the hammer the words:

"The world for Christ."
"The Nation for Christ."
"Myself for Christ."

The annual report was then submitted by Secretary John Willis Baer. He said that the organization now included 50,747 local societies and a total membership of 3,000,000 persons. Pennsylvania still led with 3443; New York, 3049; Ohio, 2383; Illinois, 2013; Ontario, 1783; Indiana, 1387; Iowa, 1336, and Michigan, 1071. These latter figures did not include the junior societies, the intermediate societies, or the senior and mothers' societies.

Among the junior societies Pennsylvania also led, with 1397; New York, 1288; Illinois, 993; Ohio, 970; California, 551; Indiana, 549; Iowa, 518; Massachusetts, 517, this ending the list of States with more than 500 junior societies enrolled. The junior badge banner, given to the State that had made the largest gain in junior societies during the year, was first presented at Montreal to New York, and at the three annual conventions since that time to Pennsylvania, but this year it went to Ohio. The other junior badge banner, first given to the District of Columbia at Montreal for the greatest proportionate increase in number of junior societies, and held successively by Delaware, Assiniboia and Mexico, passed from Mexico to Spain.

Commenting on this last item, the Secretary said that he wished the banner might be carried by way of Cuba, and be an emblem of liberty to the island.

Among the foreign nations England had 3925 societies, Australia, 2124; Scotland, 433; Wales, 311; India, 250; Ireland, 169; Madagascar, 93; France, 68; Mexico, 100; Japan, 66; West Indies, 63; Turkey, 41; China, 53; Africa, 52; Germany, 32; and so on through a long list, with a total of 7910 societies. In addition, all Canada had 3390 societies. The badge banner for the greatest proportionate increase in number of societies, which Oklahoma first secured at the Minneapolis convention, which then was taken by Manitoba, New Mevico, West Virginia, Assiniboia, and which is now held by Scotland, fell into the hands of the loyal Endeavorers on the Emerald Isle. India was very little behind Ireland. The other banner, the one given for the largest absolute gain in total number of societies, is for the fourth consecutive year held by England.

President McKinley sent this message: "My best personal wishes for the success of your convention." The message was cheered and then the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. George F. Pentecost.

At Woodward's Pavilion the Rev. Howard B. Grose, of Boston, presided, and among the speakers was the Rev. Soo Hoo Nam Art, a Chinese, who read the opening prayer.

OKLAHOMA BRUSHING UP TO COME IN.

No Other Territory Ever Gained in Population So Fast.

It is probable that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory will soon be admitted to the Union as one State. No other Territory ever gained population so fast, and if the proposed new State were admitted now it would outrank fifteen of the present States in point of numbers. It is believed that there are 650,000 people in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and the number is increasing very rapidly. Of the 650,000 people in these Territories 550,000 are white people. There are 60,000 individual farm owners and 40,000 persons engaged in other occupations. It is natural that this great population should clamor for Statehood, especially since Congress has conferred it upon several Territories with not one-fifth as much population as Oklahoma has.

Bad Record of Failures.

The report issued by Bradstreet's shows that the record of business failures throughout the United States during the past six months is not as favorable as was anticipated at the close of the first quarter of the current calendar year.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

No League team ever yet won four championships.

Seymour is at present the real pitching star of the New York team.

Rogers, recently released by Louisville, has signed with Cincinnati.

Keeler, of Baltimore, has a clear lead for the League's batting premiership.

The New York Club has signed Murphy, late of the Yale nine, for a utility man.

Long, Boston's short stop, is now playing the style of game that made him famous in 1890.

Keeler, of Baltimore, is the wonder of the baseball world. As a scientific batsman he has no equal.

Cincinnati has nineteen players under contract at present, more than any other club in the League.

Centrefielder McAleer, of Cleveland, announced his definite retirement from baseball, and went home.

Padden has been doing sensational work at second base for Pittsburg of late and his hitting has been heavy.

New York is the first club to win the series from another club, having beaten the Washingtons seven games.

Delahanty, of Philadelphia, thinks McJames, of Washington, has the most puzzling delivery of any pitcher.

The grandest failure of the season in baseball is the work of the Chicago Club. Anson has his hands full to keep out of last place.

Doyle, of Baltimore, has been out of the game at least one-third of the time on account of accidents ever since joining the big League.

Anson volunteered the opinion that in Seymour the New Yorks have the most wonderful left-hander seen since the palmy days of Ramsey.

Holmes, who wasn't good enough to take the place of either McCreery or Pickering in the Louisville outfield, is playing great ball in New York's sun outfield, and hitting the ball hard and timely.

The St. Louis Club has released pitcher Kissinger, after carrying him nearly three years in the hope of his development. He has good speed and curves, but no head and no capacity for learning.

O'Brien, of Baltimore, robbed Davis, of New York, of a home run hit in the third inning by making a sensational catch of a drive which looked as if it would fall into the bleacheries. O'Brien jumped up in the air and with his body half over the railing pulled the ball down. The crowd was dumfounded for a while and then cheered the Baltimore fielder loudly.

Pfeffer was unconditionally released from the Chicago Club. His playing had not been up to the standard since the first of the season. Pfeffer had the reputation of being one of the best second basemen that ever played. In his palmy days he played the position with greater headwork and better fielding qualities than any other guardian of the bag, except, perhaps, McPhee. He began his career in the National League in 1882.

The ninth inning record of the Boston baseball nine has no parallel in the baseball. Three times in succession in one week they defeated the Brooklyns in the ninth inning. Twice during the same week they won what were practically ninth inning games from New York. On the Fourth of July they defeated the Philadelphias twice in the ninth inning, thus making what might be called seven consecutive ninth inning victories.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Henri Meilhac, the French dramatic author and Academician, died in Paris.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, the great constitutional lawyer, is a hopeless invalid.

The Duke of Northumberland, England's oldest duke, is in his eighty-seventh year.

Thomas Hardy has dropped sex problems and returned to the methods of his earlier stories,

A brother of Rider Haggard has been chosen by the British government as its Minister to Venezuela.

Charles A. Dana, the venerable editor of the New York Sun, is seriously ill with catarrh of the stomach.

Menotti Garibaldi, son of the famous Italian patriot, has decided to come to America and take up farming.

The trustees of the old Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, conferred upon President McKinley the degree of LL D.

Since he entered his ninety-third year James Martineau has publicly stated that his favorite recreations are "rowing and walking."

Congressman Updegraff, of Iowa, is known at home as "Toadstool Tom," because of his exhaustive knowledge of mushrooms.

In his invitation to M. Faure, the French President, Emperor Nicholas refers significantly to "the bonds that are henceforth to unite France and Russia."

Lord Penrhyn, by way of a jubilee gift, is granting his North Wales agricultural tenantry an abatement of fifteen per cent. upon the current half-year's rentals.

Sergeant Spinks is the last of the British sergeants-at-law, Sir John Simon, the only other wearer of the golf, having died recently at the age of seventy-nine years.

Queen Victoria has sent a message of condolence to Rear Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., whose daughter, Helen Miller, died in London. The remains of the young woman will be brought home on the battleship Brooklyn.

F. J. Torrome, the artist whose battle-pictures, especially the "Capture of a Gun," are just exciting so much attention in London, spends a considerable part of his time in directing the affairs of a house of business in that city.

Queen Victoria during the jubilee made an exception regarding the acceptance of gifts from private persons. Mr. Villiers, the "doyen" of the British House of Commons, now in his ninety-sixth year, received permission to send a gift to Her Majesty. It was a beautiful parasol.

President Faure created a commotion recently in Paris by driving about with a nurse and baby in the seat usually occupied by his side. It was then learned that his married daughter had given birth to a son three weeks before. Paris is also rejoicing over the news that a French wet nurse had been engaged for the Russian Czar's latest daughter.

Duel in a War Academy.

At the War Academy of Potsdam, Germany, two of the older pupils have fought a sabre duel, with the knowledge and approval of their superiors. Both were severely wounded about the head, and one of them will probably die.

Agricultural Outlook Promising.

Wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and live stock of all kinds are advancing in prices, the crop prospect is magnificent and the condition of the whole agricultural interest is steadily improving.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

July Report of the Government's Statistician.

THE OUTLOOK ENCOURAGING.

Wheat Average Nearly Up to That of the Last Ten Years—Corn 9.5 Points Lower Than Last Year—Oats Show a Large Yield—Tobacco in Fine Shape—Reports From Abroad Tell of Poor Yields.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The July returns to the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture indicate the following average conditions;

Corn, 82.9; winter wheat, 81.2; spring wheat, 91.2; combined spring and winter wheat, 84.9; oats, 87.5; winter rye, 95, spring rye, 90; barley, 88.5; tobacco, 78.5; Irish potatoes, 87.8.

The report on the acreage of corn, which is preliminary, shows a decrease of 1.2 per cent. as compared with that of last year, This represents a decrease of about 1,000,000 acres. Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, and one or two less important corn-producing States, show an increased acreage, but this is more than offset by the shrinkage in Iowa, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and other States. The average condition of corn is only 82.9, or 9.5 points lower than in July of last year.

The principal State averages are as follows: Ohio, 76; Michigan, 80; Indiana, 83; Illinois, 82; Iowa, 75; Missouri, 92; Kansas, 90; Nebraska, 82; Texas, 101; Tennessee, 90: Kentucky, 87.

The condition of winter wheat, 81.2, is 2.7 points higher than last month, and 5.6 points higher than in July of last year; that of spring wheat, 91.2, is 1.6 points higher than last month, but 2.1 points lower than in July of last year. The average condition of spring and winter wheat combined, 84.9, is 1.9 point higher than that of the corresponding period last year.

The percentage of the wheat crop of 1896 reported as on hand on July 1, 1897, is 5.46.

The average condition of the oat crop, 87.5, compares very unfavorably with that of July, 1896, but it is only a small fraction of 1 per cent. less than the average July condition for the last ten years.

The average condition of rye, 95, is 11.2 points higher than in July of last year, but that of spring rye, 90, is 8.6 points lower than it was at that time.

The condition of barley is improving, having advanced 1.1 point during the month, and is now slightly better than at this time last year.

The tobacco acreage shows a falling off of 20 per cent. as compared with last year, and the condition, 78.5, is less by 13 points than that of July last.

There is a decrease in the acreage of Irish potatoes of 8.4 as compared with that of last year. The shrinkage is general, Nebraska being the only State with any considerable acreage devoted to this crop that shows an increase. In point of condition also the crop at this time compares unfavorably with that of last year, the figures being 87.8 and 99 respectively.

The wool reports indicates 5.8 pounds as the average weight per fleece, as compared with 5.7 last year and 5.6 in 1895.

The European agent of the department reports that the weather during June was generally favorable to growing crops, except in Russia and parts of Germany and Italy, but the wheat crop will be below the average in Great Britain, France and Austria-Hungary.

A consular report from Winnipeg, Manitoba, indicates good crops of wheat, oats and barley on an increased acreage in that province.

"Original Packages" Win.

In the United States Circuit Court at Charleston, S. C., Judge Simonton rendered perpetual the injunction recently granted prohibiting State dispensary constables from interfering with the original package stores. It is decided that all sales of liquor made in such establishments must be conducted under the restrictions of time, quantity and persons made in the dispensary law of South Carolina. This puts the original package man on practically the same footing as State dispensaries.

Hanged by a Mob.

Erastus Brown, a colored man, attacked and dearly killed Miss Annie Foerviner, near Villa Ridge, Mo., on July 2. He was captured and conveyed to Union, Mo., to prevent his being lynched. Brown was forcibly taken from jail at 2.30 o'clock a. m., however, and hanged to a tree by a mob of mounted men from Villa Ridge.

Hail Eight Inches Deep.

A severe storm visited the vicinity of Massillon, Ohio. Hailstones as large as walnuts fell, and in some places the ground was covered to a depth of eight inches. Corn and vegetables were almost ruined. After the storm farmers took buckets full of hail to town for exhibition.

Fighting in Uruguay.

A dispatch from Montevideo, Uruguay, says that severe fighting between the Revolutionists and Government troops has occurred at Acegua, in the province of Cerro Largo. According to the Government report, the rebels were obliged to retreat.

Fires Eighty Shots a Minute.

Captain Cei, of the Bersaglieri, of the Italian Army, has invented a rifle from which eighty shots a minute may be fired without removing the weapon from the shoulder. Tests of the new arm are being made by the Government.

Brave Lighthouse Girl.

Agnes Judson, the pretty young daughter of the lighthouse-keeper at Stratford Point, off Bridgeport, Conn., on Long Island Sound, swam out half a mile and rescued two men who had been upset in their rowboat and were drowning.

Counseling the Sultan.

The rulers of the six great Powers in Europe have separately counselled the Sultan to make peace with Greece without further delay, accepting the terms dictated by the Powers.

Victory for the B. & O. Receivers.

The Receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company won a victory over J. Pierpont Morgan in the Federal Court in Baltimore, Md.

A Military Guild.

The Mohammedan population of the Turkish Empire has been very aptly compared to an immense religious confraternity; it is, in fact, a vast military guild or brotherhood, according to the author of the Sultan and His Subjects, bound to obey the commands of its supreme chiefs, the Sheik-ul-Islam and the Sultan. Every Turk ought, in a certain sense, to be a priest and a warrior. Remembering this fact, we can readily understand the ease with which the spirit of fanaticism is roused in those portions of the empire where the Turks are in the majority, and the ferocity with which an otherwise docile and somewhat indifferent natured people will behave under the influence of what I may call religious intoxication."

Russia produced 6,947,517 tons of anthracite and bituminous coal during 1896.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For headache (whether sick or nervous), toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swelling of the joints and pains of all kinds, the application of Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days affects a permanent cure.

A CURE FOR ALL
Summer Complaints,
DYSENTERY DIARRHEA,
CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach or bowels, will afford immediate relief and soon affect a cure.

INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Price 50c. per Bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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PENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS. JOHN W. MORRIS, WASHINGTON, D. C. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs. in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty. since.

Try Grain-O!
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Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee.

The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee.

15 cents and 25 cents per package. Sold by all grocers.

Tastes like Coffee
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1897 COLUMBIAS at $75
STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

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Hartford Pattern 2 . at 45
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These are the new prices. They have set the whole bicycle world talking--- and buying.....

POPE MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn.

Catalog free from any Columbia dealer; by mail for a 2-cent stamp.

SILOS
HOW TO BUILD ASK
WILLIAMS MFG. CO., KALAMAZOO, MICH.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS. NYNU—28.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

SICK HEADACHE! ALWAYS TRACE IT TO THE LAZY LIVER.

Poisonous matter, instead of being thrown out, is reabsorbed into the blood. When this poison reaches the delicate brain tissue, it causes congestion and that awful, dull, throbbing, sickening pain.

Cascarets REMOVE THE CAUSE BY CCC STIMULATING THE LIVER,

Making the poison move on and out, and purifying the blood. The effect is ALMOST INSTANTANEOUS.

LADIES whose sensitive organism is especially prone to sick headaches, DO NOT SUFFER, for you can, by the use of CASCARETS, be Relieved Like Magic.

ALL DRUGGISTS. 10c., 25c., 50c. 261

BIG SLASH IN BICYCLE PRICES.

Col. BEN. S. LOVELL, Treas. Lovell Arms Co.

LOVELL DIAMOND
LEADS THE WORLD.

1897 Lovell Diamond,	$65.00
1896 Lovell Diamond,	40.00
1897 Lovell Special,	49.70
Excel Tandem,	89.50
Simmon's Special,	24.50
Boys' and Girls'	19.75

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SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa, as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Gilliland, of Orbisonia, daughter of James Corbin, sojourned with "de old folks at home."

Mrs. Stella McKinnan and family, of York, are spending some time at her father's—J. Porter Wilson.

Miss Mary Rykord, one of Altoona's successful teachers, will spend her vacation with Mrs. B. R. Foust.

We have a goodly number of bicycles and some expert riders. Miss Simpson is our only lady wheeler yet.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of Greensburg, are spending some time with 'Squire Allison's family—Mrs. Walker's brother.

As coming events cast their shadows, so the stack of boxes at A. P. Simpson's predicts an immense crop of the Unank plum.

T. J. Maley and family took in the sights at Tyrone recently. They think there's no place like home in hot weather.

G. W. Yocum has greatly improved his residence by extending porch and painting, adding much to comfort and appearance.

Children's exercises in the Baptist church on the 4th reflected great credit on the management and children. The pastor's talk to the young was especially good.

The scarlet woman is getting dangerously near the line where patience ceases to be a virtue, and unless she mends her way she will wish she never saw Mill Creek.

Washington Hall has treated his house to a coat of paint, which improves the appearance of the same very much. Our painters, William and Bruce, know how to do the artistic.

Miss Hughes has had her property improved by new fence, etc., and David Gates has made his neighbors envious by so tastefully fixing up his cosy home. Keep at it, friends, and old Mill Creek will shine.

A party of eight young people en route to Bellefonte by wheel and horse, spent Sunday at Hotel Greenland. The natural beauty of our village needs only to be known to become popular as a summer resort.

The Hicks boys entertained their former teacher, I. B. Whitehead, part of a day during the past week. The Prof. is undecided whether to accept a position in Louisiana or go to Jefferson this fall and learn to cure the ills that man is heir to.

The death of William Hall brings sadness to the whole community. He was a yoeman of the most trusted kind, foremost in all good work, ever ready to lend a helping hand. As a member of the Baptist church he will be greatly missed. His funeral was largely attended. All extend the bereaved wife and family sincere sympathy.

CALVIN.

Samuel O'Neal, of Robertsdale, visited at the residence of J. C. Shaffer over Sunday.

Blair and Ernest Hoover, of Grafton, visited dear friends in this place over Sunday.

Mrs. B. F. Gtasgow visited her daughter, Mrs. Clell Baker, of Newberg, last week.

J. C. Shaffer brought to the postoffice a single clover stem that had five perfect balls all in full bloom.

Jacob Bumgardner says he harvested some of the tallest rye this year that he ever saw, it being 8½ feet high.

Miss Jennie D. Wright visited her sister's family, Mrs. Geo. W. Taylor, of Latta Grove, the first of the week.

B. F. Mierley and wife visited at the home of I. N. Quarry, at Latta Grove, over Sunday.

District President Bence, of Three Springs, installed the officers of Washington Camp, No. 350, P. O. S. of A., on Saturday night.

Miss Blanche Querry, of Latta Grove, who has been spending a couple of weeks with friends here, returned to her home on Sunday.

There is much excitement in this neighborhood at present over the mad dog business. Some time last fall a dog passed through part of our valley and on his route came in contact with several other dogs and gave them a nip. Some few people killed their dogs and others penned theirs up for a short time and then turned them loose. About eight or nine months after, two of the dogs bitten were attacked with the rabies and one started on a raid and killed chickens and ducks and run sheep and finally wound up his career on O. M. Wright, who soon brought his shot gun into active operation on his dogship. It may take months or years to tell what the result may be of that one dog. On Saturday last Mrs. L. P. Bowman's cow went mad and died on Sunday evening. Persons who saw the actions of the animal have no other thought than that she was bitten by one of the dogs. We do not have any hesitancy in saying that all those who know and have the remotest idea that their dogs were fighting, or in any way came in contact with those dogs, should be compelled by law to kill them.

THREE SPRINGS.

Samuel Fraker, of Ft. Littleton, was among the recent visitors to this place.

George W. Stuard, Esq., of Cromwell township, made a business trip to this place recently.

Harry Hutton, of Philadelphia, was a guest at the Park House several days of the past week.

De Forest Harrison, of Mount Union, was the guest of Dr. J. C. Stever, Saturday and Sunday.

Daniel Swartz, one of Clay township's successful farmers, was among the recent visitors to this place.

The I. O. O. F. of this place have changed their time of meeting from Monday to Saturday night.

Mrs. Ruth Ann Wilson, of Cromwell township, made a business trip to this place during the past week.

Mrs. P. B. Cutshall, of Hudson street, visited J. M. Cutshall, of Sprinfield township, during the past week.

The school directors of Three Springs school district fixed the rate of tax at 4 mills; teachers' salary, $35 per month and school term, 8 months.

Children's services were held in the Baptist church last Sunday evening. The church was filled to its utmost capacity long before the hour of beginning the services. The program rendered was excellent. The children deserve praise for the manner in which they performed their parts. May the good work go on.

LATTA GROVE.

S. B. Dell is on the sick list.

I. H. Stever is laid up with neuralgia at present.

Most of our farmers are through cutting grain.

Peter Dell is still confined to his room with rheumatism.

Miss Blanche Querry spent last week with friends at Calvin.

Geo. L. Smith, who has been indisposed, is able to be around again.

H. A. Monihen has repaired his house which was damaged by fire recently.

Lewis Mierley is enjoying the hospitality of Huntingdon friends for a few days.

Ephraim Dell has killed twenty feet of black snake in his ice house this season.

W. S. Dell and wife spent Sunday with the family of George David at Mill Creek.

George Lynn killed a large rattle snake at Henry Stever's watering trough one day last week.

The weather last week was unusually warm in this locality. The thermometer registered as high as 99°.

Howard Dell's house was destroyed by fire last Friday. It was with difficulty that a portion of the household goods were saved. Insurance will cover a part of the loss.

—According to the new law passed by the State legislature, February 12, Lincoln's birthday, is a new holiday; the third Tuesday of February, the local election day, is made a full instead of a half holiday as heretofore; when Memorial Day falls on Sunday it is to be celebrated on Monday instead of Saturday, and the first Saturday of September is designated as Labor Day, these being all the changes from the old law.

TROUGH CREEK.

Miss Eva Johnston, of Harrisburg, is visiting friends in the valley.

Miss Robley, of West Huntingdon, is visiting her old time friend, Mrs. W. A. Crotsley.

A. P. W. Johnston, of Harrisburg, spent Saturday night and Sunday with Messrs. Crotsley.

Mrs. A. W. Wright was called to Mapleton last week on account of the illness of G. W. Wright.

We are informed that one of Herbert Bowman's cows went mad Sunday and died Sunday evening.

Abner Greenland and A. W. Wrigh were out of their usual running order last week but are better at this writing.

John O. Smith informs us that his dog had no fight with the Bowman dog; that he only ran after him, and was not bitten.

It would seem that people in this locality are neither just nor unjust; at least we have had no rain of late and it is badly needed.

O. M. Wright is making good time and big money cutting grain for his neighbors with his reaper, which is said to do excellent work.

An IMPORTANT DECISION.

Streams Not Private When Stocked With Fish Procured From the State Fish Commission.

A decision important to anglers has been made by the supreme Court of Pennsylvania through Judge Sterrett, holding that the streams stocked with fish procured from the State Fish Commission are not private, and all streams are public unless the fish are actually propagated. To do this so that the stream may become legally private, the spawn of the fish to be propagated must be kept in a separate screen cell, the fry when hatched put into another screen cell, and so on till they are large enough to take care of themselves. Even then, if the person who is propagating them would own them he must keep them confined by themselves, and so much of the stream becomes private as is within the screens placed there by the owner. A pond surrounded by the owner's land, without any continous flow, may be called a private pond, but if the water of a pond covers a large surface of land, and a person whose lands are covered only by a part of the water places fish therein for the purpose of propagation, he does not by such act make it a private pond. Neither is a notice that "all persons are hereby notified not to trespass on these lands or fish in this pond" a sufficient notice to make it illegal for either strangers or neighbors to trespass or fish. The mere placing of fish in a stream or pond for the purpose of propagation does not make such water private under the statute, even on the property of the person where the fish were put in.

—Here is a suggestive item which we reproduce from the New York *Tribune:*

"North Carolina sets her convicts at the work of road building, and the experiment is successful from all points of view. The prisoners do good work, keep healthy, show no repugnance to the occupation, and do not try to get away. It costs six cents a day less to feed them while engaged in out door work than when they are in the prison. It is announced officially that they are more efficient than hired workmen. Privileges are accorded to them for good conduct—in some cases they are allowed to stay at their homes from Saturday night till Monday morning. So far not one of them has violated his parole by trying to get away. The North Carolina experiment is a valuable and interesting object lesson, and its success is likely to lead to its application elsewhere."

An experiment that works so well in North Carolina ought to be worth trying in Pennsylvania.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain, free, whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Oldest agency for securing patents in America. We have a Washington office. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the

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MUNN & CO.,
361 Broadway, New York.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

TWO DAYS ONLY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 23, 24

In order to accommodate customers living in the country, the doors will not be open until 8 o'clock in the morning. We will have a very desirable line of goods and the prices speak for themselves.

1163 yards	Brown Muslin, yd. wide, for	4½c
4336 "	Bleached Muslin, yd. wide, no dressing	5c
3186 "	" " " splendid,	6½c
650 "	Apron Gingham	3½c
425 "	fine Dress Gingham, 15 and 18c	8c
450 "	best light Prints	3½c
1100 "	best red and black Prints	4½c
600 "	colored figured Lawn, 30 and 31 inches wide, 8, 10, 12½c	5c
60 "	black " " " " " 35 and 37½c	10c
450 "	fine Percale, " " " 10c	5c
A lot of	Satteen, 12½c	5c
" "	one-half wool Dress Goods, 18, 20, 25c	10c
" "	all " " " 50 and 55c	25c
" "	" " " " $1.00 and $1.50	50c
" "	Ladies' Gauze Vests, 25c	15c
" "	" " " 40c	20c
" "	Men's Gauze Shirts, sizes 40 and 42, at 40c and 50c	20c
" "	Children's Gauze Shirts, 15 to 25c	5c
" "	Ladies' Shirt Waists, 75c and $1.00	50c
" "	Boys' Shirt Waists, 50c	25c
" "	Ladies' Fine Wrappers, $1.25	90c
" "	" " " $1.50	$1.00
" "	" " " $2.00	$1.50
50	White Spreads	50c
90	Corsets, all sizes, $1.00	75c
	Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, etc., etc., at half price	

You will find this is the nicest lot of goods we have ever put out at a sale, and look at the prices.

Do Not Miss This Sale—July 23 and 24.

WM. REED & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GOOD JUDGMENT . . . .

Money is expended every week of every month in the year—for actual needs—for home adornment—for personal comfort. It's good judgment to turn that current of expenditure where it enables you to secure the best results—to the store where your money possesses the greatest purchasing power. There's a midsummer swing to our July prices that's irresistible, that will convince you that our store is the SATISFACTORY CLOTHING STORE for you.

Mid-Summer Clearance Sale.

In every part of our stock we are making ready for the autumn selling. We're clearing out the surplus, You'll find it a profitable time to replenish—it will be good economy to keep in close touch with our Midsummer prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts, soft bodies, cuffs attached, July Clearance price, 50 cents.

Men's Madras Outing Shirts, the kinds and colorings that the properly dressed men wear, July Clearance price, 50c, $1.00, $1.50, to $2.50.

Men's Balbriggan Underwear—worth nearly twice the money we ask for them—special value at 25 cents.

Men's Neck Ties—tecks, bows and strings—all of the summer shades and weights, July Clearance value at 5 cents and up.

Men's and Boys' Straw Hats, yacht style, broken lots of hats, worth up to $1.00, split braids, Cantons, the fashionable ideas, July Clearance price, 25 cents and up.

Men's Summer Coats and Vests, the comfortable, fashionable kind, worth up to $6 50, July Clearance price, 75c to $5.00.

Extraordinary Inducements . . . .

are offered in every part of our stock. Prices are made on all suits in our store—for men, for boys, for children—that will make our July Clearance Sale memorable

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. O. L. STEWART HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
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DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, J. R. Flenner, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S, 417 Penn St.

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa., 6-30.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 14, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—M. L. Rex has been in Pittsburg this week transacting business.

—James S. Gillam, Tyrone's popular burgess, was a visitor to Mapleton last week.

—Miss Mamie Miller, of Millersville, Pa., is visiting at the home of John A. Toomey and wife, in this place.

—J. F. Adams, of Saxton, spent a few hours in Mapleton on Monday. He was on his way to the home of his parents at Newport.

—County treasurer Musser is preparing to start on the annual collecting tour. The tax rate is two mills lower than last year.

—The Kinkead property, at corner of Church and Reservoir streets, will be offered at public sale next Saturday afternoon by the executor, H. H. Swope.

—Word reaches us that the family of L. C. Corbin, of Juniata township, formerly of Mapleton, is sadly afflicted with diphtheria. Four members of the family are down with the disease. We hope for their speedy recovery.

—Thomas McElwee and William Lukehart took refuge under a tree during a thunder storm at Plumville, Indiana county, Tuesday night of last week. Lightning struck the tree and Lukehart was instantly killed and McElwee probably fatally injured.

—Thomas Pressell, employed as a brakeman in the yard at Altoona, was instantly killed Monday morning. He stepped in between two cars to make a coupling and was caught between the bumpers and squeezed to death. Deceased was aged 34 years and is survived by his wife and several children.

—John M. Winegardner, a prominent Juniata county citizen, had a number of neighbors to come to his place to help raise a wagon shed. While the party was seated in the barn after dinner his head dropped on his breast, and when his friends laid him down he died within twenty minutes. He was aged about 55 years.

—Wilda Frantz, a 14-year-old girl, living near DuBois, climbed a cherry tree a few days ago and when fifteen feet above the ground, a bunch of fire crackers and matches in her pocket became ignited. The girl was horribly burned all over the body and injured by falling. She died four hours later in awful agony.

—There will be preaching services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 10.15 o'clock. Sermon by the pastor, Rev. D. H. Campbell, D. D. Subject, "The Book of Genesis." At this service the monthly contributions for the support of the church will be taken up. Those who do not have envelopes can obtain them from the trustees.

—There is considerable sickness in this neighborhood at present, of a malarial character, due, no doubt, to the unprecedented warm wave through which we have been passing during the past two weeks. The former part of the season had been very cool and pleasant and the hot and dry spell came so suddenly that much vegetation became blasted and decomposed. Our people would do well to give their surroundings a thorough inspection at this time. Cleanliness at any time improves the sanitary condition of a community, and at the present time a good cleaning up of decomposed vegetation would be of double value. We are sorry to say it but much carelessness prevails in throwing offensive matters into alleys and rear of lots, and these dumps breed disease. Such things should not be. If all this refuse matter and the weeds were gathered and burned the results from a sanitary point of view would be highly beneficial. We trust every resident of the town will inspect his premises and do his part towards destroying the offensive matter he may find.

—The marriage of Miss Constance Mackenzie, a white woman, and daughter of the late Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie, who, until her resignation recently, was Director of the Kindergarten of the Philadelphia Board of Education, to Mr. John S. Durham, who enjoys the distinction of being the first colored man to graduate from the University of Pennsylvania, took place at the bride's residence in West Philadelphia on the 2d inst. Mr. Durham graduated from the University in 1886 with honor, and is a well known Philadelphia newspaper man as was also the bride's father. He was Minister to Hayti during the Harrison administration. Mr. Durham, although of a very light complexion, has always been supposed to be of negro extraction, and has associated socially with the negro race, although he has always been a welcome guest in the houses of many whites. It was as a negro that he secured his appointment in the Diplomatic Service. Wednesday Mr. Durham announced that he was not a negro, but was a descendant from Cherokee Indians three generations back.

Juniata Valley Campmeeting.

The twenty sixth annual meeting of the Juniata Valley campmeeting will be held August next, beginning on the 10th and closing on the 20th, on the grounds situated at Newton Hamilton in a beautiful grove. Railroad, express and telegraph are located near the grounds. There will be a postoffice and book store on the grounds. The grounds will be open August 1st and all who wish to occupy tents can do so on that date. Persons wishing tents must make application to the secretary, J. K. Rhodes, Newton Hamilton, and forward with application $1 on each tent desired, the balance to be paid on or before the fourth day of camp. The price of tents up and down stairs is $8 and they will only be rented together.

To persons who desire to tent on the grounds before the meeting opens, excursion tickets will be sold on card orders from stations on the Pennsylvania railroad and branches good to return until August 21. Boarding, commencing with August 10 and ending with August 20, will be $6.50; boarding per day, 80 cents; single meal, 30 cents and children under 12 years of age, half price.

Collision on the E. B. T. R. R.

The Saltillo correspondent of the *Local News* says: "A head-on collision occurred on the E. B. T. R. R. at Cook's station on Friday morning. Conductor DeBray's train, with Dyson Wilson as engineer, was standing on main track. Suddenly conductor Brigg's train, with Frank Galbraith engineer, came around a curve at that point and both engines crashed together. The pilots were torn from both engines and a car of coal piled on the tender of one engine. Another car of coal was completely wrecked. All coal trains were delayed for a couple of hours. Engineer Galbraith stuck to his post and was not hurt. He was running fast to make the south end of switch and did not expect DeBray's train to arrive until several minutes later."

Was There to Reform.

Charles Berwick, an inmate of the Huntingdon Reformatory from Philadelphia, made a murderous attack on guard H. S. Smith yesterday, inflicting a knife wound in the latter's right cheek which required twenty stitches to close. The prisoner had received a demerit mark from Smith and when being taken to the warden's office Berwick drew a sharpened table knife which he had secreted on his person and plunged it through the guard's cheek. The wounded man's condition is reported very serious. Berwick had only four more months to serve on a three years' sentence.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Joseph Kiser, aged 21 years, of Altoona, Saturday afternoon accidentally shot himself and died ten minutes later at the hospital, where he was taken after the shooting.

Kiser was examining the gun and had been told it contained two loads. He was engaged in trying to pull the pin from the cylinder when the weapon was discharged. The bullet—32 calibre—penetrated his chest below the fifth rib, passed through the apex of the heart, down through the liver and entered the chest wall between the ninth and tenth ribs and lodged beneath the skin.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

Extracts from Game Law--Approved June 4, 1897.

Hunting on Sunday prohibited.

Taking or killing of song birds prohibited.

Destruction of eggs and nests prohibited.

Certificates for the taking of these birds for scientific purposes may be granted to qualified persons, who must give bond.

English sparrows, king fishers, heron, hawks and owls are excepted.

Wild turkeys, pheasants, quail, woodcock, etc., may be killed from October 15 to December 15.

Woodcock may also be killed during the month of July.

Mongolian, English or Chinese pheasants shall not be taken or killed for five years after the passage of this act.

Deer or elk shall not be killed except during the month of November. The killing of deer in streams or hunting with dogs is prohibited. Dogs pursuing deer may be killed and the owner shall have no recourse to law.

Shall not trap or kill game to sell.

Purchasing of game prohibited.

Shipping of birds or mammals out of the state prohibited. No railroad or express company shall carry them.

No person shall kill in one day more than ten pheasants, or more than fifteen quail, or more than ten woodcock, or more than two wild turkeys, or kill in any season more than two deer.

Rabbits may be killed from October 15 to December 15.

Hunting of rabbits with ferrets prohibited. The possession or control of ferrets shall be considered prima facie evidence of intent to use same.

Deer licks, turkey blinds, etc., prohibited.

Quail may be trapped from January 1 to February 15 for the purpose of keeping them alive during winter, but must be liberated during suitable weather in spring in same locality in which they were caught.

Game may be in possession fifteen days after the close of season.

William Hall.

William Hall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wash Hall, died at Mill Creek, Thursday, July 8, 1897, after an illness of six days' duration. He was aged 41 years, and was the oldest native citizen of that community. The Friday before his death he assisted Charles Fultz to shingle a house and became overheated. Coming down from the roof he sat down on a porch in a draft and took a chill. He went home, contracted pneumonia, and died at the time stated.

Mr. Hall was one of the best citizens in Huntingdon county. He took a deep interest in church work and was one of the most active members of the Baptist congregation. His daily walk in life was in keeping with his profession and the salvation of souls was his chiefest concern. Such a man could not be otherwise than true to his friends, faithful to his employers and generous to his neighbors. His wife (who was a Miss Weiser from Snyder county), three sons and two daughters, survive him.

The remains were interred at Mill Creek last Saturday afternoon, and we are informed it was the largest funeral ever seen in Mill Creek. Services were conducted by the pastor of the Baptist church. We join with his many friends in tendering sympathy to the bereaved family.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a series of ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls, leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on July 22, August 5 and 19, and September 4 and 16. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.70 from Lancaster; $8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $8.25 from Wilkesbarre; $5.80 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

—The country roads in Clearfield county have improved thirty per cent. since the advent of the road machine.

WILL OF J. C. BLAIR.

39 Employes Get $68,000 Stock in the Manufacturing Establishment.

The will of J. Chalmers Blair, late of Huntingdon, was written in Philadelphia, on the 17th day of June, 1897, six days before his death.

He declares first that just debts be paid as soon as convenient.

Second, All the rest of his estate, real and personal, he bequeaths to his beloved wife, her heirs and assigns, absolutely and in fee.

Third, He authorizes his executors, in their good discretion, to sell any or all of his real estate, at public or private sale.

He appoints as his executors, Mrs. Kate Fisher Blair and his friends John M. Bailey, Elmer Mc. Africa, Samuel R. Shumaker and Robert A. Orbison.

The will was signed and sealed in presence of John Scott, Esq., son of Hon. John Scott, deceased, and nurse Aleine P. Johnson.

CODICIL.

I, J. C. Blair, of Huntingdon, Pa., do make this will and testament for a codicil to such as I have made heretofore, the bequests herein to be in substitution of any heretofore made to the same parties, and I hereby revoke my former wills only so far as the bequests herein are inconsistent therewith.

I bequeath to Elmer Africa stock in the J. C. Blair manufacturing Company of the par value of twenty thousand dollars and to the following employes I give and bequeath stock in the said J. C. Blair Manufacturing Co. as follows:

To S. H. Thompson, ten thousand dollars; Harry Koch, ten thousand; D. Y. Swayne, five thousand; C. M. Taylor, two thousand. To W. A. Maguire, W. C. Locke, Lou Colgrove, Alice Williams, May Patton, Sue Foster, Minnie Shafer, Maggie Shafer, Frank Willoughby, W. W. Strickler, W. F. Hillier, Ida McFarland, William Ellis, Mrs. Cunningham, W. O. Kennedy, H. M. Lightner, Alice White, each four hundred.

To J. F. Sellers, C. O. Hollinger, J. J. Woolheater, James Newingham, J. C. Allen, H. E. Africa, F. L. Beckel each fifteen hundred.

To Samuel McCune, J. D. Lightner, Mrs. Fluke, Lizzie Green, each three hundred.

To Emory Fleck, George Laity, E. E. Gibbs, Melissa Yocum, each five hundred.

To Jennie Gray two hundred, to W. H. Emigh, six hundred.

Codicil was made on the 20th day of June, and was signed and sealed in presence of John S. Blair and Aleine P. Johnson.

The estate is estimated to be worth $300,000.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORTS.

Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 27 and August 17. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton street, Brooklyn; or George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Weather Is a Little Cool

but Springtime is here and we are right along with a full line of Spring and Summer goods.

White Dress Goods,
Challies,
Percales,
Summer Prints,

beautiful colors and effects. A nice line of

Ladies'
Shirt Waists

with detachable collars, at only 50c. Every other deparrment of our store is complete, as usual. We don't want to hnrry you but dont wait for some one else to get the choice.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

THE DAISY.

Brightest little daisy,
Nodding in the grass,
Swaying with the breezes
As they gently pass;
Now a look of wonder
In your golden eye—
Tell me what you whisper
To the passing sky.

Tell me, little daisy,
With your petals white,
Do you love the green fields
And the sunshine bright?
Dainty little flower,
Full of light and love,
Can you hear the lark sing
In the clouds above?

Are you never weary
Of the world below?
Dearest little daisy,
Tell me all you know.
Is your life all gladness,
All so fair and bright?
Bravest little flower,
Is it ever night?

Can't you see the shadows
Of the autumn eves?
Hear the quivering sadness
Of the falling leaves?
Farewell, gentle daisy;
Will you tell me more
When I learn the language
I've not learned before?

—Kathleen Phillips, in Boston Transcript.

IN THE FLOOD.

BY MAJOR ALFRED R. CALHOUN.

Those who have seen the bayous of Louisiana, west of the Mississippi, cannot be said to have a thorough knowledge of America, even if they have visited every other state and territory. It is a country level as a prairie, yet covered with mighty forests, whose interlocking live oaks and cypresses make grand arcades of eternal solitude and silence.

The roads in this land are few and short—the only means of communication being the deep, canal-like bayous that are usually currentless and stagnate in the shadows of the bordering trees.

The plantations along these bayous are famed for their sugar and cotton, and they would be the most valuable in the world were it not for the great sums of money expended by the planters in building levees, or heavy artificial banks, to keep the bayous from overflowing in time of high water, which usually comes when the ice is melting in the upper valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi.

But, though the precaution taken to shut out the floods is great, it is not always effective. Heavy falls of snow in the winter to the North mean heavy floods when spring comes to the plains of the South.

The floods in the spring of 1883 will be long remembered as the most severe that ever swept over the plantations bordering the bayous. Rich plantations were ruined, forests leveled, embankments swept away, homes borne off to the sea, herds drowned and scores of human beings perished in the flood or of hunger.

The plantations of Judge Riel and Mr. Gordon were on opposite sides of the Bayou Rouge, about 60 miles south of the point where the Red river enters the Mississippi.

These gentlemen, though neighbors, were not neighborly. They had had a quarrel when young men at college—a foolish, causeless quarrel, and, though 25 years had passed since, they had never spoken. Both had married in the meantime, but their families held no intercourse.

Judge Riel had two sons, one 23, the other a year or two younger; and Mr. Gordon had two daughters, aged respectively 19 and 17.

Florence and Jennie Gordon were pretty, accomplished girls, and, though they loved their parents and their quaint, solitary home, it was but natural that they should now and then yearn to know something of the great world outside the water-girdled plantation.

They often saw the sons of their neighbor—of their father's "enemy," as they thought Judge Riel, rowing past in their graceful boat, and they always acknowledged the salute of the handsome young men, but beyond this no courtesy was interchanged.

"What news, John?" asked Mrs. Gordon, as her husband came into the house about midnight with a dim lamp in his hand and his rubber garments shining with water like a recently polished stove.

"It is still raining as if it had not been at it a week," replied Mr. Gordon, with something like a sigh.

"And the levee?" asked Florence, who, with her sister Jennie, had been waiting up for the report on which home and perhaps life depended.

"Every man on the place is patrolling and watching to prevent a break," said Mr. Gordon, throwing off his coat and running his fingers nervously through his damp, brown hair.

"And the water is still rising," said Mrs. Gordon; "still rising; three inches more and Bayou Rouge will be over the levee and the place will be gone."

Mrs. Gordon set before him some supper and a hot cup of coffee, for which he seemed to have but little appetite. As he stirred the coffee he said, without looking up:

"I think, wife, it would be well if you and the girls would put on warm clothing and have your waterproofs ready, with any light articles you may want to save."

"Do you think the danger is as great as that?" asked Mrs. Gordon, pressing her hands to her breast and trying to speak as if his words had brought her no alarm.

"It is better to be prepared, my dear," said Mr. Gordon, with enforced calmness. "I have had rafts made to carry off the hands if the flood comes in, and the boat has been carried to the door."

In times of great peril women are more apt to be cool and uncomplaining than men. Mrs. Gordon and her daughters realized that a great peril threatened them, but they prepared to meet it with a courage and calmness that lifted a heavy burden from the father's shoulders.

After drinking his coffee, Mr. Gordon put on his waterproof coat and went out again with the lamp in his hand.

He had not been gone many seconds when the ladies were startled by a shrill cry that was taken up by other voices till it rose above the storm.

"The crevasse! The levee is gone!"

They caught these words, and they heard the roar of the waters coming nearer and nearer.

Mrs. Gordon threw open the door to call to her husband to return, but at that instant he burst in shouting:

"Come, wife—Florence—Jennie—to the boat!"

They ran out after him and got into the boat. Mrs. Gordon extinguished the only light in the house as she left, and Mr. Gordon's lamp had gone out.

The shouting of the black people—men, women and children—as they made for the rafts, could be heard above the howling of the wind and the roar of the oncoming torrent.

The darkness added to the horror of the situation, as did the cries of the frightened cattle.

Nearer and nearer came the flood; they could hear it dashing against the house and feel it splashing fiercely on their faces.

The maddened waters reached the boat and shook it.

Then the frail craft began to rise with its precious freight and to tug at the rope which held it to a live-oak tree near the house.

Day came at length and revealed such a change as the dwellers in the ark must have seen when they looked out after the waters had been pouring down for weeks and the fountains of the great deep were broken up.

Where fertile fields had been there was now a lake dotted with trees that seemed yielding to the torrent. The cattle were gone. The quarters of the laborers and the laborers themselves were gone. The sugar-house and the dwelling house were the only two buildings left out of a hundred, and up to their sides the waves were rising, and about them the fierce waters roared.

"It looks as if the world were being washed away," said Florence.

"And that we were the only living beings left on it," added Jennie.

Mrs. Gordon had thoughtfully placed a basket of provisions in the boat, so that there was no danger of immediate danger.

"There is only one place within 60 miles that is not under water," said Mr. Gordon in reply to his wife's question.

"Where is that?" she asked, after a pause.

"Judge Riel's," he replied. "That plantation is six feet higher than this, and the levees are the best in the state."

"Might it not be well," said Mrs. Gordon, thoughtfully, "for us to try and reach them?"

The question seemed to startle Mr. Gordon, for he looked at his wife for some time without speaking. Finally he said:

"I do not hate Judge Riel, and I would help him were he in the same situation, but I cannot go to him now of all times. No, we must get the boat loose, and, trusting in heaven, go on with the current."

Mr. Gordon unloosened the rope, took the oars, and the boat drifted slowly away from its moorings till it was caught by the white waters of the current, and then it shot away with a speed that was startling.

Like all men raised in this land, Mr. Gordon was a good boatman, but for once he found himself in a position where his great strength did not avail and his great skill was useless.

There was no need to pull the oars; it would have been impossible to drive against the current, so they had to go with it.

There was no trouble so long as the boat was drifting over the cleared fields, but this security could not last long. Beyond the fields were the woods, through which it would have been difficult to pass under the most favorable circumstances, but against which it now seemed that the boat must be dashed.

Mr. Gordon realized this, for he said, as if thinking aloud:

"We must try to get into the bayou; there, at least, we shall be safe from the trees."

It is doubtful if he could have kept the boat in the course of the bayou had he succeeded in reaching there, for the currents were rushing through new channels, and the bayou had expanded into an angry sea. By care and the exercise of great strength, Mr. Gordon succeeded in passing safely the first line of timber, but it was only getting deeper and deeper into the inextricable tangle of drooping branches and swinging vines.

They had not been long in this maze when one of the oars was broken, and the other became practically useless. By reaching forward in the bow, Mr. Gordon succeeded in keeping the boat from plunging against the trunks of trees and so being dashed to pieces, but no man could long keep up this work.

After long hours they reached an open space, an expansion of the bayou, where the waters were comparatively calm, and here Mr. Gordon succeeded in making the boat fast to the branch of a tree.

"Let us wait," he said, desperately, "till succor or the end comes."

During the rest of the day they saw the dead bodies of cattle and the wreck of once happy homes drifting past, and now and then caught sight of a boat floating by with the bottom up.

The never-ceasing rain added to their discomfort and kept one of them continually bailing out the water.

They abandoned their first attempt to keep dry, and all were now as wet as if they had been plunged into the seething, yellow flood.

Shortly before dark they ate the balance of the cooked food Mrs. Gordon had put in the boat.

Night came—a more horrible night than any words can describe. Sleep was out of the question. All felt that there was but one labor before them, viz., to keep the boat afloat by constantly using the tin dipper that served as a bailer.

Now and then Mr. Gordon muttered against his hard fate, but not a word escaped the lips of his wife and daughters expressive of the tortures of mind and body which they were so heroically enduring; indeed, they tried to speak a cheer they did not feel by assuring him that succor would come on the morrow.

The dawn of the second day found them in the boat. All were famished and broken down with fatigue.

The waters were higher than the day before, and still the cruel rain poured steadily down.

The wind howled and the waves dashed about them, threatening every moment to swamp the boat.

Mr. Gordon saw by the pinched faces and changed color of his wife and daughters that they could not stand another day of this suffering, yet, what could he do to help them? If his own death could save them he would gladly have yielded his life, but neither his aid nor sacrifice would avail.

The afternoon was wearing on, and the night fast approaching, when a sudden, terrific gust of wind upset the boat.

Floating debris was all about them, and Florence and Jennie managed to grasp part of the roof of a shanty that was swirling by them and struggled upon it—holding on with that desperation which lent them strength.

Mr. Gordon and his wife clung to the upturned boat and were borne away by the rushing flood.

Darkness now lent horror to the situation. The poor girls were about to resign themselves to the fate that seemed inevitable, when, from out of the deep gloom they heard a faint halloo. They answered with all their might.

After waiting a few minutes and straining their eyes in the direction from which the sound came, they caught the gleam of a torch, and the next instant a boat shot up to them, and in it were Judge Riel and his two stalwart sons, Paul and Leon.

The brave girls assured them that they were in no immediate danger, and implored the judge and his sons to search for their parents—telling them that they were clinging to the boat after it had been capsized and had been swept away, but the girls still hoped that the boat might have become entangled in the flooded forest and that their father and mother might yet be saved. But the judge insisted upon Florence and Jennie getting into his boat. The stout boat was then driven forward in the direction pointed out by the girls as that in which they had last seen their parents. At interva's the young men united in shouting and waving their torch, but the howling of the wind for a time drowned their voices.

During a slight lull a faint cry was heard, which was answered by the united shouts of all in the judge's boat. Soon they were enabled to distinguish from whence the cry proceeded, and a few strokes of the oars brought them to a clump of submerged forest trees, and there, clinging to the branches, they found Mr. Gordon and his brave wife. Their rescue was but the work of a moment, and soon they were safely seated in their "enemy's" boat.

"Mr. Gordon," said Judge Riel, "your hands are all safe at our place, and we have been searching all day for you. Our plantation is still above water, there is a fire on the hearth and a welcome awaiting you."

Thus was the last vestige of animosity between the two men swept away.

At Judge Riel's the fire and the welcome were found, and Mr. Gordon's family were welcomed as if there had never been aught but the warmest friendship between him and the judge.

The old men soon learned that it was a misunderstanding that parted them in youth, and that during all these silent years each had retained the greatest respect for the other.

The floods have shrunk into their beds along the Bayou Rouge; the levees are rebuilt; the cabins are up once more, and the old home is standing. But Florence Gordon is a permanent resident at Judge Riel's, she having recently married Leon, and the gossips say that Paul Riel will take up his home in the fall with Mr. Gordon as the husband of Jennie.

The old men are never happy apart, and Mr. Gordon often whispers to his wife:

"Yes, my dear, we lost a great deal by the flood, but I sometimes think it was a blessing in disguise."

And Mrs. Gordon agrees with him.

HUNTING FROM ELEPHANTS.

A Recently Tamed Beast That Would Stand Any Charge.

Mr. H. W. Seton-Karr, in the Century, tells of his experiences when "After Big Game in Africa and India." In the latter country he hunted as the guest of the Maharaja of Kuck Behar. Mr. Karr says:

One of the first things the Maharaja did after our arrival was to hand to each guest a slip of paper on which was written the name of the elephant allotted to him for shooting purposes, which bore on its back the structure known as a "howdah," to carry the shooter and his guns. As these elephants were necessarily large, and the howdah is high, the oscillation was much greater than if one were seated upon a plain pad upon the elephant's back, or on one of the smaller elephants, which have a smoother gait. We usually, therefore, went to the cover, or jungle, upon one of the "beating," or "pad," elephants, which afterward during the operations of the day were employed in a long line to force the rhinoceroses and other animals out of the dense thickets in which they live.

The howdah-elephant which the Maharaja allotted to me was named "Secunder." Three years previously it was as uncaptured wild elephant ranging at liberty the jungles of Bengal. It was a fine female, between nine and ten feet in height at the shoulder, with short but perfect "tushes" projecting a few inches beyond the upper lip. There are other elephants in the Maharaja's stud which have been tamed more recently still. It was very gentle and obedient, and perfectly fearless, and therefore very valuable as a shooting-elephant: as for example, on several occasions during the following three weeks it stood without flinching the charge of wounded buffalo, tiger, and rhinoceros, thus enabling me to take a steady shot. Almost all elephants show great fear of the Indian rhinoceros; there are few that will not turn tail when they scent their enemy, and fewer still that will stand the crash and short snorts that precede the charge.

About breakfast-time each morning the elephant told off for each guest was brought to the neighborhood of his tent, and the howdah placed upon it, resting upon a saddle composed of two cushions of strong sacking about six feet by two, which rested in turn upon a large cloth covering the whole of the elephant's back. The howdahs for shooting are lightly built of wood and cane-work, and contain two seats, and racks to hold guns or rifles, three on each side. All this is lashed on by ropes passing under the elephant's neck, belly, and tail. The weight which an elephant is able to carry upon its back exceeds a ton; for short distances they have been known to carry as much as three thousand pounds, but for long marches half a ton is considered the limit. Many of the Maharaja's elephants had fine tusks, but most tusks are cut at regular intervals to prevent them from injuring one another. One or two of the fighting-elephants, however, had pointed tusks.

A Church Without Plaster.

Chicago is about to have a church devoid of plaster. The inner walls will be of brick. There will not be even wooden window sashes, as the panes of glass will be set into the brick. It is St. Paul's Catholic church, Hoyne avenue and Twenty-second place. The foundations are being laid directly on bedrock, which comes near the surface at this point. The brick for the interior trim is being especially pressed in fanciful designs. The church will be completed by the winter of 1898. It will be 209 feet long by 108 feet wide, and its two towers will be 32 feet square by 245 feet high.

A Martyr to Swelldom.

Nonie—That Miss Van Dough nearly killed herself yesterday drinking dye.

Laura—What did she mean? Suicide?

Nonie—No, she was trying to turn her blood blue.—Pittsburg News.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

President McKinley and other high officials attended the funeral of Isham G. Harris in the Senate Chamber.

Brigadier General H. C. Merriam has been assigned by the War Department to command the Department of Columbia, headquarters in Vancouver, Wash.

The President decided to spend most of his vacation at a summer hotel on Lake Champlain. Several members of his official family will accompany him.

The Senate adjourned without transacting any business out of respect to the memory of the late Senator Harris.

President McKinley decided to revoke the order of President Cleveland, issued last February, reducing the number of pension agencies in the United States from eighteen to nine.

The Tariff bill was returned to the House, which non-concurred in the Senate amendments, agreed to the conference asked for by the Senate, and appointed conferees.

Gunboat No. 8 was put in commission, and is now known as Helena. A change in the commander of the monitor Terror was also made.

In the Senate, the Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered, and amendments were agreed to providing for representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900, and appropriating $600,000 for the rebuilding of the immigrant station on Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

The Comptroller of the Currency received information of the failure of the First National Bank of Nason, Texas. Bank Examiner Johnson was placed in charge. The bank had a capital of $50,000, and at the date of its last report its liabilities amounted to about $30,000.

The San Francisco and the Raleigh have been ordered to Tangier for protection of American citizens from annoyance in Morocco.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported a resolution empowering the President to "employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary" to force Spain to settle the claims of two naturalized Americans for arrest in Cuba.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	45	17	.726	Pittsburg	29	33	.468
Cincinnati	41	19	.683	Philadel.	30	36	.455
Baltimore	40	21	.656	Louisville	25	35	.417
New York	37	23	.617	Chicago	27	38	.415
Cleveland	34	29	.540	W'shing'n	23	38	.377
Brooklyn	30	34	.469	St. Louis	13	51	.203

John Haley, a railway employe, was shot and killed at Youngstown, Ohio, in a passenger train just starting for Cleveland. A stranger entered the coach at the rear door, shot Haley in the back and then leaped from the train. Haley, who lived at Niles, leaves a family. The police have no clew to the murderer or the motive

Mrs. Ann Behan, of Providence, R. I., and her daughter Annie, were adjudged insane. Since a recent visit to Europe, in which they spent $40,000 trying to get into high life, the delusion has become fixed in their minds that they are members of the English nobility.

There was a big mass-meeting of the discontented in Chicago.

William H. Gates shot and killed his wife at Rochester, N. Y., because she had refused to live with him. The murderer was arrested.

Six masked men killed 150 head of sheep with rifle shots on the ranch of Mrs. Kate Welch, near Canyon City, Oregon. The residents of the place threaten vengeance.

Women demanded and secured the right to vote at a meeting of Wasningtonville (N. J.) citizens to determine upon the question of building a new school house. The new school will be built.

Thomas H. Merritt was shot dead in Lexington, Ky., by Jacob F. Harris, while with the latter's wife.

Mrs. Arthur B. Payne, of Brookline, Mass., died in the dentist's chair of Dr. F. H. Hemenway, in the Hotel Pelham, Boston. The Medical Examiner exonerated the dentist, saying that Mrs. Payne should have told him she had heart disease.

The law recently passed by the Massachusetts Legislature prohibiting the wearing of birds' feathers for purposes of ornament is likely to be enforced, according to Police Commissioner Martin.

The miners' strike became general on the Wheeling (W. Va.) division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Grand Jury in New York City found an indictment against Martin Thorn and Augusta Nack for the murder of William Guldensuppe. The principal witness against them was John Gotha, the barber, to whom it is alleged Thorn told the story of the killing at the Woodside house, and explained how the murder was done.

Judge Barnard, of the Supreme Court, gave Mrs. James Winnie, of Milton, judgment against Dr. J. W. McCormac, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., for $25,000. The latter's son, Paul, a bicyclist, collided with Mrs. Winnie's horse and caused the animal to run away, throwing her out, and injuring her badly.

Two men were killed and several injured in a mine explosion near Embreeville, Tenn.

Sydney Lascelles, alias "Lord Beresford," is again in trouble. Warrants are out for his arrest in Fitzgerald, Ga., where his peculations are said to amount to about $10,000.

The Mississippi River at Minneapolis, Minn., is within six inches of the highest mark reached in the unprecedented floods of April last. Between 4000 and 5000 men are out of employment as a result of the necessary closing down of the saw mills, and there will be heavy losses on logs if the rise continues.

Three hundred residents of Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., were poisoned by eating ham that had absorbed poison from a copper boiler.

Misses Pauline Widlar and Blanche Hudson, daughters of families who move in fashionable circles, were drowned while bathing at Maple Glen, a summer resort on Lake Erie, just east of Cleveland, Ohio.

About 200 National Democrats met in State Convention in Des Moines, Iowa, to nominate a State ticket. A letter was read from ex-President Grover Cleveland. Nathaniel French, as Temporary Chairman, made the principal address.

The coal-miners' strike increased, and United States deputy marshals were sent to the mines in Jefferson County, Ohio., giving rise to fears of a riot.

The United States torpedo boat Dupont was speeded in the bay off Newport, R. I., under her three boilers, for the first time, and her work was something marvellous. The stokeholes were closed, and, with a steam pressure of 225 pounds, she made 420 revolutions, driving her through the water at a speed of 30.83 knots. She had seventy-five men on board working on various parts, which added greatly to her weight.

THE TARIFF BILL PASSES.

Ten Majority in the Senate For the Revised Dingley Measure.

FINAL VOTE WAS 38 TO 28.

Party Lines Broken—One Democrat, Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, and Two Populists Recorded in the Affirmative—Seven Silver Senators Declined to Vote—In the Hands of the Conferees.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The long and exciting struggle in the Senate over the Tariff bill came to a close at a quarter before 5 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, when the bill was passed by a majority of ten. During the whole day, despite the instense heat, the galleries had been filled, and when the time for the vote drew near, members of the House of Representatives flocked into the Senate chamber, filling the sofas, and stood ranged along the walls back of the seats of Senators. Speaker Reed and Chairman Dingley were prominent among those remained until the vote was taken. There was no sort of demonstration at the announcement of the result.

The scene in the Senate during the closing hours of the debate was a remarkable one. The most striking feature of the debate was the speeches of the Silver Republicans, who, under the lead of Senator Teller, took advantage of the occasion to emphasize more strongly than ever their complete separation from the Republican organization. While professing that they were still protectionists, they declared that the tariff was no longer a political issue of the first importance. While they and the Populists generally refrained from voting on the bill, they called attention to the fact that their votes could have been obtained had they been needed to enable the Republicans to pass a strictly party measure.

It was their contention that no tariff revision could bring prosperity, and they were determined that the Republicans should pass just such a bill as they wanted, so that the country could have an object lesson. Senator Teller warned the Republicans that they could not excuse any faults in the bill on the ground that they were forced to make concessions, as he and his colleagues had stood ready to support them in passing any bill they might frame. This is the vote on the passage of the bill in detail:

Yeas—Republicans—Messrs. Allison, Burrows, Baker, Carter, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Elkins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hawley, Lodge, McBride, McMillan, Mason, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewell, Spooner, Warren, Wellington, Wetmore and Wilson—35.

Silverites—Messrs. Jones (Nev.) and Mantle—2.

Democrat—Mr. McEnery.

Nays—Democrats—Messrs. Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, Chilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, Harris (Kan.), Jones (Ark.), Kenney, Lindsay, Mallory, Martin, Mills, Mitchell, Morgan, Pasco, Pettus, Rawlins, Roach, Turner, Turpie, Vest, Walthall, and White—27.

Silverite—Mr. Cannon.

Messrs. Allen and Butler, Populists; Pettigrew, Stewart, and Teller, Silverites; Kyle, Independent, and Heitfeld, Democrat, refused to vote.

Pairs were announced between Senators Chandler and McLaurin; Frye and Gorman; Gear and Smith; Wolcott and George; Hansborough and Daniel; Hoar and Harris, of Tennessee, and Thurston and Tillman. As there was some difficulty about a pair for Mr. Murphy, of New York, Mr. Aldrich withdrew his vote and announced a pair with him. Mr. Allison then made the formal motion, which was agreed to, that the Senate insist on its amendments and ask for a conference with the House. Senators Allison, Aldrich, Platt (of Connecticut), Burrows, Republicans; Jones (of Nevada), Silverite, and Vest, Jones (of Arkansas), and White, Democrats, were appointed conferees on the part of the Senate.

An analysis of the final vote shows that the affirmative was cast by thirty-five Republicans, two Silver Republicans—Jones, of Nevada, and Mantle—and one Democrat, McEnery.

The negative vote was cast by twenty-five Democrats, two Populists—Harris, of Kansas, and Turner—and one Silver Republican, Cannon.

These Senators withheld their vote—Allen, Butler, Heitfeld, Kyle, Stewart, Populists, and Teller and Pettigrew, Silver Republicans.

The measure now goes to conference, where the disagreements between the two houses will be adjusted. This work will devolve upon eight members of the Senate Finance Committee and eight members of the House Committee on Ways and Means.

THE NORTHWEST DELUGED.

Floods and Tornadoes Do Enormous Damage.

Reports of damage and loss of life by a storm that was general come from parts of North Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. It had its origin in the Lake Superior region.

The total loss of life is hard to estimate, however, as conflicting stories keep coming in. So far as known fully twenty-five lives have been lost.

The damage to property cannot be estimated, but it will undoubtedly be considerably over $1,000,000. Reports received from towns along the St. Paul and Duluth Railroad stated that all streams were rising.

The tornado swept through Aiken County, Minnesota, cutting a swath through the woods, leveling the trees and everything else in its path. It struck the town of Glenwood, and several people were killed there. The list of dead at that place so far as known is as follows: Toliff Lavan, Anna Morrow, eight years old; Mrs. Samuel Morrow, Samuel Morrow, Oswald Morrow, Robert McGowan and an unknown man. William Norris and wife were also reported killed. A one-year-old baby had a leg and arm broken.

Two men, William Sargent and Charles Wilson, are known to have been killed in a wreck on the Great Northern near St. Cloud. Four others are thought to be buried under the cars. The train ran into a washout and was ditched, twenty cars and engine being piled up.

Forty million logs have broken away in St. Croix Lake, and the water rose twenty feet, flooding the entire country. People fled to higher ground. The crops are ruined.

Straight River at Faribault rose fifteen feet in ten hours, and is near the danger line. Two wrecks are reported on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road and four people were killed.

A FLORIDA PANTHER FIGHT.

Struggle of the Jenkinses With a Wild Beast in a Buggy.

"Ed" Jenkins was driving along with his family near Tarpon Springs, Fla., when he saw two baby catamounts by the roadside. He picked them up, but the mother catamount sprang on the buggy, seizing Mrs. Jenkins's dress. Jenkins struck the animal with a small club, and she secured a firm hold on his arm. He had his knife out by this time, and a furious fight began, the horse dashing madly along, the panther dragging back of the seat.

Mrs. Jenkins began striking the beast over the head with the club. It let go its hold on Jenkins, and pulled his wife half out of the vehicle. Jenkins fell out on top of the panther. They fought in the road, the animal drawing blood at every dig. Finally Jenkins cut its throat. He was badly clawed and bitten.

AERONAUTS BADLY INJURED.

Accident in an Ascension and Parachute Jump in Eureka, Cal.

Professor George Weston, the aeronaut, and his assistant, H. S. Colton, of Aberdeen, Wash., were fearfully crushed while the former was attempting an ascension and parachute jump at Eureka, Cal.

When the balloon was inflated and the restraining ropes cast off, it shot up sixty feet with Colton tangled in the ropes. He was dropped to the earth and sustained fractures and bruises from which he will die. Weston clung to the parachute, and a strong wind carried him with terrific force through the tops of some trees, and he, too, dropped to the earth, crushed and mangled in a horrible manner.

THREE LOST IN A WRECK.

Cloudburst Causes a Washout on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

A freight train on the White Mountain Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad was wrecked by a washout at a point four miles north of Woodsville, N. H. Three men were killed and the engine and three cars were badly wrecked. The killed were Patrick Lennon, engineer, Whitefield, N. H.; Bert Pebbles, fireman, Woodsville; O. E. Lange, brakeman, Berlin, N. H.

The washout was caused by a cloudburst, which passed over this section Tuesday. A great volume of water fell in a short time, and the small streams overflowed the lowlands.

FOUR PEOPLE DROWNED.

A Skiff Upset by a Steamboat on the Arkansas River.

An accident occurred on the Arkansas River at Little Rock, Ark., which resulted in the drowning of four people. The drowned are: Miss Josie Sanders, aged eighteen, of Little Rock; Miss Mary Arber, aged nineteen, of Little Rock; Jake Dante and Joe Dante, of Pine Bluff.

Miss Sanders, Miss Arber and the Dante brothers were in a skiff on the river, where they had gone to view the fireworks. When the pyrotechnic display was over the pleasure steamer U. K. Riggs ran into the skiff and upset it.

EXPLOSION KILLS NINE.

Boiler on a Tennessee Farm Blows Up at a Harvesting.

At Hartsville, Tenn., a boiler explosion occurred on the farm of W. A. Allen by which nine people were instantly killed and five badly injured.

Mr. Allen and his men had just finished threshing wheat and were preparing to leave the field when the explosion occurred. Some of the victims were mangled beyond recognition and pieces of the boiler were blown several hundred yards. Lindsey Allen's head was blown away and has not been found.

Big Strike in Great Britain.

In consequence of the strike of engineers in London in support of their demands for eight hours of work only per day, the Federated Employers' Association posted notices throughout Great Britain locking out twenty-five per cent. of the members of the striking societies. It is understood that the societies will order the remaining seventy-five per cent. of their members to leave work immediately. Twenty-five thousand men are affected.

Starving Themselves to Death.

According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg, two women have been found in the forest of Zarevosanosch Urski, in the Taransk District, Rome, one dead and the other dying of starvation. They were members of a sect regarding suicide by starvation as the highest form of religious devotion. Other members of the sect had previously disappeared and the police have instituted a thorough investigation.

West Point Hero Buried.

Sergeant Anthony J. Brechbeil, stationed at the West Point (N. Y.) Military Academy, one of the victims of a drowning accident at Long Pond, who lost his life in trying to save several others, was buried with military honors in the Post Cemetery. Owing to the young man's popularity with the officers and men, the funeral was an imposing event. All the various detachments turned out in full dress.

Died of Starvation.

The bodies of August Staneker, aged four years, and Mary Sholtas, aged three years, who disappeared from their homes at Hazel Brook, Penn., on April 21, were found on July 6 on the mountain. When the children disappeared a reward was offered for information concerning them. It is supposed they wandered into the woods, and, losing their way, died from starvation.

Extolled the United States.

The London Daily Mail correspondent at Cape Town, South Africa, says that Mr. W. P. Schreiner, in a speech at the American banquet in celebration of Independence Day, extolled the United States as the "one spot on God's earth where freedom finds its highest realization." This has given great offence in some quarters because it seems to imply a slur upon Great Britain.

Cherry Picker Hanged.

Van Nest Talmage, sixteen years of age, a son of David Talmage, of Leonia, N. J., fell from a tree in which he was picking cherries. His fall was interrupted by his clothing catching on a branch. He caught in such a manner that he hung head downward. He was suspended at least half an hour, and was dead before the accident was discovered.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 18.

Lesson Text: "Paul at Thessalonica and Berea," Acts xvii., 1-12—Golden Text: Acts xiii., 11—Commentary on the Day's Lesson by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

1. "Now, when they had passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia, they came to Thessalonica, where was a synagogue of the Jews." See this company of men in this world for God. They have no aim but to honor Him. Their one thought is to magnify the Lord Jesus Christ (Phil. i., 20), and to this end they are under the control of the Holy Ghost, passing through this town or that and stopping only where He directs. Whether in prison or in Lydia's house, on the road or in the synagogue, their one business is to glorify God and make Him known. Thessalonica was about 100 miles southwest of Philippi, so that it must have been several days' journey; but, as is usual in Scripture, the incidents of the journey are omitted. They "passed through" and "came to."

2. "And Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three Sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures." "To the Jew first" was ever Paul's principle in going after the people with the gospel (Rom. i., 16), and who can tell what we are losing by not continuing to act on this principle, both with the gospel and with gifts for missions? He had but one text-book, the Scriptures, which he fully believed was sufficient to furnish any one thoroughly for every good work (II Tim. iii., 16, 17). He was not full of the opinions of men; but, being the Lord's messenger, he carried the Lord's message (Hag. i., 13).

3. "Opening and alleging that Christ must needs have suffered and risen again from the dead, and that this Jesus whom I preach unto you is Christ." The Jews were looking for a Messiah to sit on David's throne and subdue their enemies and make Israel, as in the days of Solomon, the first nation on earth, and in this expectation they were perfectly right, for this was promised by the prophets and will yet surely be fulfilled (Isa. ix., 6, 7; Jer. iii., 17,18; Zech. xiv., 6, 17). But it was just as plainly foretold and foreshadowed that the Messiah would also suffer and die and rise from the dead before He would thus reign as David's son on David's throne (Gen. iii., 15; Isa. liii.; Ps. xvi. and xxii., etc.).

4. "And some of them believed and consorted with Paul and Silas," and a multitude of men and women, the verse goes on to say. Just as in Gen. i. the Spirit moved, God spake, and the work was done, so here and so always His word will accomplish His pleasure and prosper in the thing whereto He sends it (Isa. lv., 11). It is ours to be faithful messengers; it is His to accomplish the work. There is perfect rest in His work when we are willing that He should do it all and as He pleases, we believing in His hand for His pleasure.

5. "But the Jews which believed not, moved with envy, took unto them certain lewd fellows." Then followed a mob and a riot and an assault, for the devil was losing some of his property, and he was stirred mightily, as at Philippi, to do somewhat to resist the truth and the power of God, and so for a time the saints must suffer with Christ. Fellowship with Him in suffering is a great privilege not appreciated by the saints as it should be (Phil. i., 29; iii., 10; Col. i., 24).

6. "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also." Not finding the apostles, they took Jason and other brethren to the city rulers with these and other accusations. It was surely quite a compliment to say that these men had power to turn the world upside down. There ought to have been enough of the supernatural in that to make them stop and consider, but when men are blinded by anger they consider neither their words nor their deeds. The facts in the case are that the world is in a sense upside down because of sin, and Jesus, whom these men preached, is the only one who can set it right side up (Ez. xxi., 27).

7. "These all do contrary to the decrees of Cæsar, saying that there is another king, one Jesus." Cæsar is the earthly, under the God of this world—that is, the devil. Jesus is the heavenly, representing the only living and true God, God manifest in the flesh, and we must choose one or the other. His own to whom He came chose Cæsar instead of Him (John xix., 12), and Cæsar they have had from that day to this. The world and the church, the worldly person and the Christian, are as opposite as darkness and light and can no more assimilate than water and oil, but they sometimes try desperately hard to mix up. See Jas. iv., 4; John ii., 15-17.

8, 9. "And they troubled the people and the rulers of the city when they heard these things." So, when Christ was born King of the Jews, Herod and all Jerusalem were troubled (Math. ii., 3), and when He shall come in His glory the world lying in the wicked one shall be greatly troubled (Rev. i., 7; xi., 18), and their troubles may never end, for all who die in their sins shall have torment for ever and ever (Rev. xiv., 11; Mark ix., 43, 44).

10. "And the brethren immediately sent away Paul and Silas by night unto Berea." So they move on in His name, witnessing unto Him, and again we find them in a synagogue of the Jews. The Master's instructions were to pass on when not wanted (Luke x., 10; Math. x., 23), but some find it hard even yet to obey these orders, and the more they are not wanted the more they seem to stay, to their own and others' discomfort and doubtless to the grief of the Holy Spirit.

11. "These were more noble than those in Thessalonica in that they received the word with all readiness of mind and searched the Scriptures daily whether those things were so." How foolish to have remained amid the opposition of Thessalonica when this open door awaited them where the people were ready to hear and receive the word! What blessing those are missing who are not willing to follow where He leadeth and let Him manage as He pleaseth! No will but His, and no way but His is the only true way.

12. "Therefore many of them believed; also of honorable women which were, and of men not a few." This is almost the reverse of verse 4 as to men and women. Again, His word accomplished His pleasure, and many were saved. The Spirit moved, the word was spoken, and the work was done. The next verse tells of the persistence of the devil in sending his servants from Thessalonica to stir up persecution, and so it will be till he shall be shut up in the pit for a thousand years. But the saints have naught to fear, for our Lord shall not fail nor be discouraged. He shall see of the travail of His soul and shall be satisfied, and every purpose of the Lord shall be performed (Isa. xlii., 4; liii., 11; Jer. lvii., 29).—Lesson Helper.

New South Wales.

The imports of New South Wales last year were $100,000,000, and the exports $115,000,000. The United States took nearly $1,700,000 more goods than she furnished, Belgium nearly $4,600,000, and France $6,500,000 more.

A CASTILIAN GOVERNOR.

Miguel A. Otero, Who is Now Chief Executive of New Mexico.

Miguel A. Otero has been installed as Governor of the Territory of New Mexico. Governor Otero is of pure Castilian blood, the first of his race who has filled the gubernatorial chair of New Mexico. He is thoroughly American in every way. His education was obtained at the St. Louis

MIGUEL OTERO,
(The young Castilian Governor of New Mexico.)

University and the college of Notre Dame. Governor Otero is thirty-eight years old, and the youngest of New Mexico's governors. He is married, and he and his wife and one child will occupy the oldest official building on the Western hemisphere. It is a palace—300x150 feet—and was erected 310 years ago by the King of Spain as the palace of the viceroy of the Spanish Empire.

BROUGHT DEATH TO SCORES.

Appalling Number of Fatalities Accompany the Hot Wave in the West.

A week of terrific heat in the Central West ended in a tornado, which swept over Kentucky and Southern Illinois. The country had not had time to recover from the terrific hot spell of the week before, and in consequence the suffering in all sections has been very great. The number of deaths that can be directly attributed to the heat is very large and those prostrated are beyond computation. In very many cases manufacturing plants have been closed on account of the weather.

Kentucky suffered from the most intense heat wave experienced in its history. Throughout Indiana the heat has been almost as great as in Kentucky.

Here is a list of deaths and prostrations in various cities: Chicago—Sixteen dead, fifty prostrated. Louisville, Ky.—Ten dead, twenty prostrated, Indianapolis—Two dead, twenty prostrated. Oshkosh, Wis.—Two dead, four prostrated. Quincy, Ill.—Two dead, five prostrated. Toledo, Ohio—One dead, ten prostrated. Milwaukee—Four dead, twenty prostrated. Racine, Wis.—Two dead, five prostrated. Dubuque, Iowa—Two dead, nine prostrated. Elkhart, Ind.—One dead, five prostrated. Bloomington, Ill.—Three dead, fifteen prostrated. Olney, Ill.—One dead, two prostrated. Elwood, Ind.—One dead, three prostrated. Burlington, Iowa—Two dead, eleven prostrated. Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Two dead, nine prostrated. Appleton, Wis.—Three dead, eight prostrated. Fifteen other cities—Thirteen dead, seventy-four prostrated.

BOSTON GIRL IS MISSING.

Grace Stevenson Left Her Home on Beacon Street, on April 26.

Grace Stevenson disappeared from her home on Beacon street, Brookline, a suburb of Boston, Mass., on April 26, and since that date her parents have received no information concerning her.

She is the daughter of James Stevenson, the millionaire real estate operator and owner. She is twenty-five years of age and very pretty.

The disappearance is the most remarkable ever occurring in the city. On Monday evening, April 26, she left her mother, brothers and sisters at her home, and was seen to board a Reservoir car bound into the city. She said she was only going out for a few minutes. No trace of her has been found since.

Prairie Fire in a City.

A spectacle unique for a city was furnished at Cleveland, Ohio, when a strip of land a quarter of a mile in breadth took fire and the flames hurried on to the lake. It looked exactly like a prairie fire. A tangled mass of underbrush extending along the Gordon estate, from St. Clair street to the lake, took fire and jeopardized the existence of an entire block of twenty houses. The fire department had to fight the flames as prairie fires are fought, by digging trenches and banking up the dirt as a protecting wall. Thousands went out to see the peculiar sight.

Aged Couple's Strange Death.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Le Cluse, both nearly seventy years old, were found dead in their home in Bayport, Long Island. Their little granddaughter found the bodies side by side in kitchen. Whether it was murder, suicide or from natural causes has not been ascertained. There were two cuts on the man's face and perhaps he was stricken by heart disease while shaving and the shock killed his wife.

Workmen Blown to Atoms.

While a gang of workmen were excavating on the line of a street railway in Lexington, Ky., one of them struck what appeared to be a piece of pipe, but which proved to be a sixty-four-pound dynamite cartridge. A fearful explosion followed, and five of the six colored men in the gang were blown to atoms. The other was so badly injured that he cannot recover.

Big Pennsylvania Tree Cut Down.

The largest tree in Pennsylvania was cut down a few days ago. It was on the farm of John Pownall, near Christiana, and close to the ruins of the famous riot house. The tree is supposed to have been 300 years old, and measured between eight and nine feet across the stump. About three-fourths of an acre of ground were covered by its limbs. There were twenty-seven cords of wood secured from it.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.			
The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.06 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:			
Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans			24,376
Condensed milk, cans			160
Cream, cans			858
BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	$ —	@	$ 15
Firsts	—	@	14
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
State—Thirds to firsts	11	@	14
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	14
Western Imitation Creamery	9½	@	12½
Factory, fresh, firsts	—	@	10
Thirds to seconds	7½	@	9½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, new, large	7¾	@	7¾
Small	7¼	@	7½
Part skims, good to poor	3	@	5½
Full skims	2	@	3
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	11½	@	12
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	12½
Western—Choice	—	@	11
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 15
Medium, choice	—	@	87½
Pea, choice	—	@	85
Red kidney, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 30
Yellow eye	1 05	@	1 07½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 20	@	1 22½
Green peas, bags	62½	@	65
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Northern Spy, ₱ bbl.	3 50	@	4 50
N. C., green, ₱ bbl	75	@	2 00
Md,. ₱ crate	40	@	1 00
Strawberries, W. N. Y., ₱ qt	3	@	8
Gooseberries	2	@	5
Huckleberries	5	@	10
Blackberries	4	@	8
Cherries, ₱ lb	3	@	6
Watermelons, Fla., ₱ 100	12 00	@	30 00
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ basket	50	@	2 00
Peaches, ₱ carrier	50	@	2 50
Pears, Le Comte, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Currants, ₱ qt	3	@	4
Raspberries, red, per pt	2½	@	4
HOPS.			
State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	8
1896, prime	—	@	7
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	—	@	10
Good to prime	7½	@	8¼
Old odds	2	@	3
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Broilers, Phila	20	@	22
Western, dry picked	15	@	16
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	—	@	9
Long Island ducks	11	@	12
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	77½
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	—	@	50
Short rye	35	@	40
Oat	30	@	40
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 37
L. I., in bulk	2 25	@	2 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Cabbages, Norfolk, ₱ crate	—	@	—
L. I., ₱ 100	2 00	@	2 50
Onions, Jersey, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Eastern Shore, ₱ basket	75	@	90
Green peas, L. I., ₱ bag	50	@	75
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ half bbl	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ crate	2 00	@	2 50
String beans, Jersey, ₱ basket	50	@	75
Squash, Florida, ₱ crate	1 00	@	1 25
White	50	@	75
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	20	@	60
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	50	@	1 50
Cucumbers, N. J., ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	4 30	@	4 65
Spring Patents	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 1, Northern N. Y.	—	@	77⅞
No. 1, N. Duluth	—	@	79⅝
Corn—No. 2	—	@	30¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25
Track mixed	21	@	23
Rye—Western	—	@	36¼
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28
Lard—City steam	—	@	3.70c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8¼
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10½
Country dressed	7	@	9½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	2 50	@	3 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 75	@	5 40
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 00	@	4 20
Country dressed	—	@	—

A TERRIBLE MURDER.

Dr. Cornwall Stopped Brother's Attack on Father and Murdered Him.

Herbert Cornwall lies dead in the Morgue in St. Louis, Mo. His brother, Dr. Richard Cornwall, a prominent physician, of Kansas City, is in a prison cell, and their aged father is on the verge of insanity.

This is the outline of one of the most terrible murders ever committed in St. Louis. Dr. Cornwall arrived at St. Louis to pay a visit to his father, Dr. John Cornwall, the wealthy manufacturer of temperance drinks. As he entered the house he heard his father cry out in terror, and he saw his younger brother seize a hammer and spring upon the old man. In an instant he had drawn a revolver from the pocket of a light coat which he carried over his arm and fired at his brother.

The bullet struck Herbert Cornwall, and he fell, but was up in an instant and advanced on Richard. As he approached the doctor fired four times, each shot taking effect, but on the young man came, and the brothers clinched, while the father stood in the corner of the room and cried to them to stop.

In the struggle the younger slipped in his own blood and the elder struck him with a heavy jar. Herbert reeled and fell, and the jagged edge of the broken jar, thrown by Richard, came down and crushed his skull. Then, with insane fury, the elder seized the hammer, and he beat his brother's brains out. The police led the murderer unresisting to a cell. "He drove mother to her grave, and I did it to save father," was all he said.

A Census of Indiana Tramps.

State Statistician Connor, of Indiana, has determined to secure a census of the number of tramps in Indiana, and will correspond with the chiefs of other State bureaus with a view of having the census taken in all the States at the same time.

Superstition of Miners.

In the gold mining districts of this country there is a superstition that the discoverers of great mines always come to violent ends. It is said the belief is founded on the fact that the finders of 40 of the richest mines in the world have died in this way, 15 being shot, 3 entombed in their mines and the rest unacccountably disappearing.

George H. Fryer, of the Fryer Hill mine, Leadville, committed suicide. Two years before his death he was worth a million, yet the authorities buried him. The discoverer of the Standard mine in California was killed by the Indians. William Fairweather, of the Alder Gulch mines, came to his death through riotous living. The owner of the Homestake mine turned highwayman. He was shot dead.

John Horner, of the Horner mine, finding himself penniless, shot himself. Doughnut Bill, Old Eureka and Nine Mile Clarks were killed in barroom rows, and Montana Plumber, who found one of the richest mines in the world, died on the gallows. Dutch William, the discoverer of gold in Carbou, British Columbia, after whom the famous William creek was named, died a pauper, and Marshal, the discoverer of gold in California, was a pensioner of the state sometime before his death.—Atlanta *Constitution*.

Turk and Armenian.

It must be admitted that the Armenians are not an easy people to get on with. They are distinguished by an energy, a busyness, and a fondness for acquisition that are almost super-occidental. They are selfish, personally unattractive, and strikingly lacking in traits of nobility and self-respect. The average Armenian is unquestionably of sharp intelligence so far as small things go. The saying is that it takes ten Jews to outwit one Greek, and ten Greeks to outwit one Armenian. He is unquestionably extremely irritating to the quietistic, resigned, fatalistic Turk. The two have little in common. The Armenian is clearly a pestilent fellow, and the Turk has decided to get rid of him. The Armenian is a persistent source of unrest. He is a "kicker." What men do with "kickers,' in the occidental scheme of things, is to vote them down. The Turks know no other way than to club them down, cut their heads off, or sink them in the sea of Marmora. He is applying the triune receipt with patient zeal as occasion offers.—*Atlantic.*

Water Can Hit Hard.

From the Marine Journal.

Landsmen who are slow to realize the tremendous force of the sea had an object lesson ashore in this city the other day when five large tanks, built to contain 120,000 pounds of soap, but temporarily filled with water, and situated on the fourth floor of a large building on West Fifty-second street, this city, collapsed and completely wrecked the whole structure, killing three men and doing a large amount of damage. The tanks were each fifteen feet high and about thirteen feet diameter, and contained 161,703 pounds of water, but the floors and supporting beams proved altogether inadequate to stand the strain. A wave of the dimensions of one of these tanks is not at all unusual at sea, and when such a wave breaks on a vessel's deck the force of the blow can only be estimated by the amount of the damage it does in spite of the elasticity of the water beneath the vessel to ease her in receiving the shock. When the city firemen state that a stream of water under fifty pounds pressure will cut through any ordinary brick wall, the force of the sea in a gale may be, perhaps, better imagined.

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 per year in advance.

HORSES DECREASING.

Good Animals Will Be Hard to Get a Few Years Hence.

The large majority of farmers who own horses seem to be quite anxious to get rid of them, even at low prices. Where the farm is mortgaged, and the horses can be spared better than anything else on the farm it is all right as it is better to lose the horse than the home; but where it is not, we regard it as very unwise and foolish, says the Kentucky Stock Farm. In a country like ours where one extreme follows another, it is not wise to float with the current, or follow the herd. From 1880 to 1890 we bred too many horses of all classes, and as a natural consequence we are now suffering a period of low prices. Our next predicament, if all signs do not fail, will be a great scarcity of horses. We base this opinion upon the fact that everybody is selling and that very few are breeding. We do not believe there are ten per cent. of the horses being bred in the United States to-day that there were six years ago. This cannot possibly help but produce a great shortage, and this shortage in supply can have but one effect—namely, to increase the price. As it takes five years to produce a four-year-old colt, and as the time cannot be abridged by any possible means, and as the breeding began to fall off quite materially in 1893, four years ago, the shortage is bound to begin to manifest itself inside of the next two years. The produce of mares bred this season will not be four years old or ready for market, before 1902, and and between this and that time we predict that there will be a much greater shortage of horses of all kinds than has been seen in this country for many years.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the seacoast of New Jersey. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each Summer. The secret of their great popularity is the phenomenally low rate and the high character of the service. The limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of a resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements. The list this year includes also Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

The dates of the excursions are July 15 and 29, and August 12 and 21. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route at 8.40 P. M., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore via the only all-rail route in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below :—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Altoona (stops for dinner)...	12 35	P. M.	$ 8 00
Bellwood	12 46	"	8 00
Tyrone	12 56	"	7 65
Huntingdon	1 26	"	7 10
Mt. Union	1 44	"	6 75
Lewistown Junction	2 20	"	6 00
Atlantic City	Arrive 8 40	"	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., both of which will carry sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 6-30-3t

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment
Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Something to Depend On.

Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON Borough School District for the year ending June, 1897.

EXPENDITURES:

Debt and interest paid	$ 111 35
Teachers' wages (7 months)	980 00
" " attending institute	35 00
Text books	59 50
Supplies—tablets, paper, ink, pens, pencils, etc	34 04
Fuel—coal and wood	67 12
Collector's fees	27 45
Treasurer's fees	26 98
Secretary's salary	12 00
Incidental expenses - putting in glass, buckets, brooms, repairing spouting, cleaning house, excavating cellar, printing auditors' report and teachers' report cards, etc	49 85
No. of scholars, male, 75; female, 74; total, 149. Average daily attendance, 111.	
Cost of each pupil per month	1 27

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

	DR.	CR.
To amt. from 1895-6	$ 29 13	
" " " collector	481 25	
" " of appropriation	610 22	
" " of loan	100 00	
" " from special fund	69 19	
By vouchers		1237 51
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		24 75
Balance Dr.		27 53
	1289 79	1289 79
Balance in Treasury	27 53	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, of special school fund for year 1896-7.

	DR.	CR.
To amt. from 1895-6	27 50	
" " " collector	155 27	
By amt. transferred to regular fund		69 19
" vouchers		111 35
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		2 23
	182 77	182 77

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	27 53

LIABILITIES.

Debt of district		304 00
Liabilities in excess of assets	276 47	
	304 00	304 00
Actual debt of district		276 47

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of June, A. D., 1897.

L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

Important.

It is to your interest to know that I have the most complete line of Dry Goods, Notions, Straw Goods,

Wall Paper, Groceies and Tinware carried in this section, and that I guarantee the price of every article in the departments.

Fish. We sell only Lake Erie White Fish. They are guaranteed large and fat (guaranteed 1897 pack) the weight and quality of our fish guaranteed and the price lower than Upper Lake fish, which are usually small.

Collar Sweat Pads. The best brown drill front sweat collar Pad only 25 cents.

Ask for our 10-cent broom. Come to our store and be convinced.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Buds and blossoms, rich and sweet,
Birds and insects on the wing,
Busy housewives, flooded streets,—
All are signs of "Balmy Spring."
—*Original.*

We are not endeavoring to inscribed an ode to Gentle Spring but we want to remind you that the season of the year is here when

Wall Paper and Window Shades

are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We have garden utensils for sale.

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Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

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The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

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Cassville, - - Penn'a.

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